The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

A Visit to the Insurgent Camp and Interview with Cespedes.

THE PATRIOT ARMY—ITS CONDITION AND STRENGTH.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday publishes a letter from its Cuban correspondent, Mr. O'Kelly, dated "Residence of the Government, Cuban Litre, March 10," of course written prior to his arrest by the Spaniards, at Key West, and telegraphed thence to New York. Premising that O'Kelly safely reached the patriot lines and was received by General Garcia, commanding one of the camps, we have this

Picture of the Insurgent Army.

About one-third of the whole number were armed with breech-loading rifles, the balance with Springfield and Enfield muzzle-loading rifles. Some of the battalions presented a tolerably decent appearance, while others were in a frightfully ragged condition. Falstaff's army of ragamuffins presented a respectable appearance in comparison, at least so far as the clothes were concerned. Measured by the standard of my expectations, the force was well clothed and equipped; for the Spanish officers had told me so many stories of the wretched condition of the Cubans, that I expected to find soldiers and officers in uniforms closely resembling that of our first parent on leaving Paradise. So far from this being true, I was astonished to find all the officers well dressed, and some of them even tastefully. There was no attempt at uniformity, but nearly all were scrupulously clean. In the ranks there was more diversity, and many of the soldiers were not alone ragged, but very nearly naked. One strapping brown man struck my imagination as the impersonation of heroic patriotism. His costume consisted of the rim of a straw hat, through which appeared the crown of a wooly head, and something resembling a ragged and scanty dishcloth was bound around his loins. A rifle and a *cartouchière* completed this patriot's equipment. To the eye accustomed to the neatness and order of regular troops it would have been impossible to present a sight more ridiculous than that varied line of troops presented, and it was with difficulty I repressed a smile as I walked down the line; but though to the eye the scene was grotesque, to the imagination and to the intellect it was sublime—shoeless, blanketless; in many cases without coats, often with a piece of ragged linen doing service as a uniform, these men support the hardships and fatigues of an unequal struggle with a patience and courage that have seldom been equaled and never excelled.

If we would respect the Cuban character we must see it here in the camps. Between the men in the field and the effeminate and cowardly race of the towns there is a separation so wide and so distinct that I can scarcely believe that they are of the same blood; yet they assure me that the change has been made in the war, and that four years ago they were like the men whom I cannot help despising. About one-third of the fighting men are white, and the majority of the other two-thirds are of color other than black. The most perfect equality exists, the officers taking precedence by rank, and though the majority of the officers are white, a very large proportion are colored.

Cespedes at his Seat of Government.

The Commissioner of the *Herald* was allowed to proceed to the camp, where President Cespedes and members of his Cabinet had their headquarters. The appearance of the residence of the Government was certainly far from impressive. A narrow path through the forest led to a small clearing in the woods, in which were situated some twenty huts, constructed of *pencas de manaca*. A groupe of young officers were waiting to receive me, among them the son of the President, Colonel Cespedes. As soon as the presentation of these gentlemen was over I was informed they were sent to conduct me to the presence of the President.

On entering, a small, well-built man, rather stout of body and below the middle height, rose to receive me. One of the officers said: "This is the President." And at the same time President Cespedes, advancing with hand extended, said very distinctly in English:

"I am very glad to see you."

President Cespedes is a small man with a good deal of iron in his composition, stands remarkably erect, and is nervous in action and in temperament. His features are small, with a claim to regularity. The forehead, high and well-formed; the face oval and a little worn by time and care; his eyes, gray with a tinge of hazel, are bright and penetrating. His mouth and the lower part of his face are concealed by a mustache and beard of iron-gray, with a few black hairs interspersed. When he smiles he shows his teeth, which are wonderfully preserved and of extreme whiteness.

What President Cespedes Says.

Of course the inevitable interview followed. Passing over other matters, we quote this from President Cespedes, statement:

President Cespedes.—We desire peace, to return to the reconstruction of our homes and the well being of the country; but before everything we want our independence. If Spain will continue the war we will fight until the country is a desert, so that Spain shall receive no benefits from the blood she is shedding uselessly. But I believe that the public opinion of the world will not long delay in coming to our aid.

The prospect for Cuba is very favorable. The Spaniards are everywhere abandoning the towns and encampments in the interior, because they have no longer the strength to defend all the country. It is my opinion that they intend retiring to the sea coast and trying to maintain themselves; but as soon as we can procure cannon and reorganize thoroughly our army we shall attack them in the towns. There was a moment, about a year ago, when we were reduced to terrible extremities, and we wanted everything, clothes, ammunition, arms; but to-day we have all these things, and in great part taken from the enemy. If the war should continue we hope to profit by the experience of the past, and to continue our system of attacking the enemy, which has produced such good results. In fact, we are now living on the enemy. We take from him clothes and food and whatever else we may need. In the beginning we acted with too much generosity, setting at liberty the Spanish prisoners, even after the proclamation of the Spanish Government announcing that all taken in arms would be shot, and that even the women captured in the insurgent districts would be subject to ten years' imprisonment or deportation to Fernando Po. Several times I have made efforts to induce the Spanish Government to carry on the war in a civilized manner, but without result. The Spaniards have resorted to the most barbarous expedients to subdue us. Six different commissions have left Havana with the intention of assassinating me. Three returned, having abandoned the enterprise, and two of the others are supposed to have perished. The third was a man who presented himself to enlist in the body guard of General Quesada. Something suspicious about him caused his arrest, and concealed on his person was found a knife. Being questioned, he confessed that he had been sent from Havana with the mission to assassinate me. He was shot at once and hanged, but these circumstances show you to what lengths the Spanish authorities are capable of proceeding. It is pleasant to record that during the four years of the insurrection no attempts have been made on my life, although I live, as you see, without guards and without precautions. Every one is at liberty to come in here. Only at night there is a single sentinel on duty before my door.

The Strength of the Cuban Army.

Herald Commissioner.—What may be the number of the armed force in the field?

President Cespedes.—That is somewhat difficult to answer correctly. Owing to the condition of disorganization to which we were reduced a year ago, a good deal of disorder crept in, and the difficulty of communicating with the Generals, as well as the absolute want of paper and ink with which to make reports, rendered it impossible for the Generals to furnish the proper returns. At one time we did not have a piece of paper so big as this envelope on which to write a communication, and were obliged to write on the leaves of the trees, but, speaking generally, I think we must have from ten to twelve thousand armed men in the field, with about an equal number of *conquerors* and servants, who perform service in the army. The strength of our forces is also liable to great fluctuations. In the moments of defeat large numbers desert or desert, and when any success has been gained, the army is suddenly augmented to an extraordinary extent. We have been lately receiving large accessions from the Spanish ranks, principally from the Cuban volunteers, many of whom come over to us with their arms and ammunition. In the district of Bayamo, I am informed, in a letter lately received, that nearly four hundred volunteers have presented themselves, mostly white men, and a large proportion of these have brought with them their arms. The same things happened in Mayari after our attack. I believe that in time all the Cuban volunteers will eventually take sides with us against Spain. Should this happen our triumph will be assured.

—It turns out that there was no foundation whatever for the report made to the Treasury Department that goods consigned to Fort Garry were undervalued and smuggled out of the cars within the territory of the United States, upon which report one hundred and forty-one packages were seized in the New York Custom House. The Treasury Department proposes to inquire into the motives of its special agents in New York in making the report, and the American agents of the Hudson Bay Company, Baldwin & Co., will inquire into the legality of the seizure.

—Colonel Whittlesey states that one of his officers has arrested in Washington a man styling himself Rev. J. Hale Barney, and one Sutton, a printer, for swindling Government office holders in the name of the President. The prisoners are said to be the authors of a circular purporting to emanate from the Executive Mansion, and bearing a forged signature of General Babcock, and requesting contributions for suppressing election frauds and to reimburse the Treasury for money lent for election purposes. It is understood that the President intends to remove the office holders who contributed.

The Constitutional Convention.

Adoption of the Article on Counties, Townships and Boroughs.

The Article on Revenue, Taxation and Finance Partially Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1873.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, President Meredith in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Curry, Chaplain. The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

Miscellaneous Business.

Memorials were presented, and thirteen petitions were sent to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, signed by citizens of Beaver county, praying that a clause may be inserted in the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage. Dr. Mantor (Crawford) also presented petitions to the same effect.

Counties, Townships and Boroughs.

The Convention then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the report on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, Gen. Lilly (Carbon) in the chair. The first section was again taken up and discussed by Messrs. Mantor, Dodd, Minor, Darlington, Lamberton and Lear.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) offered a substitute, which was adopted, as follows:

No county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed or established containing a less population than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. No county shall be divided or have any party stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Section 2, that section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken; and if, in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the inhabitants of such township shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof, was agreed to.

Section 3, the Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to change their boundaries, and divide boroughs into wards, was agreed to without amendment.

A motion to reconsider the first section was lost, and the Committee rose and the Chairman reported the articles adopted.

On motion of Mr. Broomall (Chester), the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on

Revenue, Taxation and Finance,

Mr. Lamberton (Dauphin) in the chair. The first seven sections were agreed to, at the hour of adjournment, at one o'clock:

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. But the Legislature may by general laws exempt from taxation, except from the special assessments herein provided, public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, exempting property from taxation, other than property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The Legislature may, by general laws, uniform as to the class and kind of improvements to be made, vest in the corporate authorities of cities, boroughs and townships the power to make, renew and maintain local improvements by special assessments or taxation of contiguous property, or of property specially benefited thereby, without exception on account of use or ownership.

SEC. 4. The property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed in any other manner nor at any other rate than like property and business of individuals.

SEC. 5. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, or to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars.

SEC. 6. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall specify the purposes for which the money is intended, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified, and no other.

SEC. 7. Neither the State nor any county, city, borough, township, or other municipality, shall loan its credit, or appropriate money to, or assume the debt of, or become a stockholder or joint owner in, or with any private corporation or any person or company whatever.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

An Exposure of the Trickery by Which the Convention Bill was Lost.

[From proceedings in Constitutional Convention on Tuesday, April 16.]

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, obtained leave to make an explanation, and referred to the failure at Harrisburg of the bill for ascertaining the result of a vote by the people on amendments to be proposed by the Convention, and for proclamation by the Governor of the acceptance or rejection of such amendments. He said that, notwithstanding the bill passed this Senate unanimously and in the House by more than a two-thirds vote against opposition, it was finally lost through an intentional trick, by an alleged notice to the Clerk of the House of an amendment to reconsider, thus resulting in the withholding of the bill from the Comparing Committee, of which fact the members of the House generally were ignorant until after the hour of final adjournment. He then said he had in the act calling the Convention it was provided that the returns of the votes of the people upon amendments submitted by the Convention should be made as in the case of a Governor's election. So that, if this regulation were followed, the returns of a special election, whether held this summer or at the ordinary time in the fall, would be sent under seal to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, and would remain under seal until some time after the organization of the Legislature, when they would be transmitted to the Speaker of the Senate, and by him carried into a joint convention of the two houses, to be there opened and announced, and the result being then proclaimed by the Governor. The bill, which passed by so decided an expression of opinion in both houses of the Legislature simply provided that the results of the election should be ascertained in some proper manner, and that the Governor should make the announcement without surprise or trickery. This proposed act might, he supposed, be construed by many members of the Convention as simply declaratory, under the idea that the Legislature would not circumscribe or limit the exercise of the powers of the Convention, and he thought it proper, as a means of avoiding any question or debate. His object more particularly in calling attention to the matter was to correct a misstatement in some of the newspapers of the State as to the purpose or character of the legislation referred to.

It had been stated that the bill was intended to authorize the Convention to print its amendments in force without the vote of the people. He had only to say that that statement was without the slightest foundation. The bill did not relate to that subject in any way, and was confined to the single question of the returns. The debate on the bill in the House of Representatives had indicated clearly certain elements of hostility to the work of the Convention, and a strong impression that he had now risen to correct was but a part of the hostility and abuse with which the work of the Convention would be met. He thought that the sooner gentlemen of the Convention understood and appreciated this fact the better.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Darlington, of Chester, as to whether the Convention had the power to adopt its amendments without a vote of the people, Mr. Buckalew expressed the opinion that, as the views of members generally appeared to be in favor of submitting the amendments, it was unnecessary to discuss the question of power to dispense with the method of procedure.

The matter here dropped.

BROWNSVILLE.

Signal Station — Administrators Appointed—Rev. J. C. Castle—Postmaster, etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 17, 1873.

SIGNAL STATION.

The Government has established a signal station here, and Dr. A. J. Hubbs has been appointed station master. A good selection for the position.

ADMINISTRATORS OF E. TOYNBEE, DECEASED.

Wm. H. Miller and Wm. Chatland, Esqrs., have been appointed administrators of the estate of Mr. Toynbee, deceased. The estate is estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

REV. CASTLE.

Mr. Castle, who was appointed pastor to Bridgeport Station at the last annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference, has arrived with his family. Mr. Castle will be warmly welcomed by the church and community.

POSTMASTER.

J. S. Wilgus has been appointed postmaster in the place of Henry Bulger, who has efficiently filled this responsible position for the past four years. Mr. Bulger, in retiring, has the best wishes and thanks of the public, and we trust his successor will fill the position to the entire satisfaction of all.

A NEW TOWN.

The valuable tract of land known as "Kreppe' bottoms" near West Brownsville, purchased by a company of Pittsburgh capitalists some time since, is being laid out in town lots under the supervision of P. M. Hunt, Esq., the enterprising agent of the company. A good opportunity is offered to those desiring to make a safe and paying investment. R.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Special Committee on Railroad Transportation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1873.

The Special Senate Committee on Railroad Transportation met at the Capitol to day, and laid out a plan of investigation for the summer. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Casserly and Mitchell, was appointed to visit the Pacific coast for information. The committee thus far has heard only the road side of the question, but propose to make an exhaustive investigation. The committee will meet here again in six or eight weeks. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1873.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The amount of legal tenders outstanding is $358,241,450.

NEW YORK.

Libel Suit Against the Brooklyn "Union"—A Gas Striker Sent to the Penitentiary—Convention of Advertising Agents—Bids for Government Gold.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1873.

Convention of Advertising Agents.

At the Convention of Advertising Agents a resolution was referred to the Committee reciting that the agents shall ignore, as far as possible compatible with the interests of advertisers, papers which do not recognize the right of agents to commission; also that advertising agents shall ignore, as far as possible, publishers who ostensibly recognize the right of agents to commissions, but allow commissions to advertisers themselves. Another resolution condemns the taking by agents of immoral advertisements.

Libel Suit.

Thomas N. Field, Superintendent of Public Schools of Brooklyn, brought suit against the Brooklyn *Union* to recover $100,000 for alleged libel in intimating in an editorial that the plaintiff secured his election as Superintendent in a shameful and dishonorable manner through the influence of Thomas Kinsella. Certain statements in the same paper respecting Mrs. Field will, it is said, form the basis of another suit for libel.

Decoration Day.

The different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city will send delegates to a meeting to be held on April 22d, to make arrangements for the decoration of soldiers' graves on May 30.

Bids for Gold.

There eleven bids for gold, amounting to two million one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, at from 116 41 to 117 51 1-10. The amount to be sold was one million and a half.

Precautionary.

A police guard is stationed inside the New York Gas Works to prevent strikers gaining entrance and destroying property.

A Gas Striker Sent to the Penitentiary.

One of the gas strikers was to-day sent to the penitentiary for assaulting a workman.

The Usury Question.

Jay Gould has been subpœnaed to testify on the usury question before the grand jury.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Victims at Yreka.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half mast.

Delano was hanged in effigy at Yreka.

Gen. Canby's body is in charge of the Masons. The body of Dr. Thomas will be sent to this city.

Additional Particulars of the Massacre.

Additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been received. Capt. Anderson was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commissioners. He says Lieutenants Sherwood and Doyle were allowed to come within the camp by a white flag. They went four or five hundred yards, where they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Eyes" (Col. Mason). They were told they did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to their's. As they turned around the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, wounding Lieutenant Sherwood in the arm and thigh, the latter being a very serious wound, the bone having been shattered by a bullet. Captain Anderson, who was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Colonel Mason's front. He telegraphed to General Gillem to notify the Peace Commissioners immediately. Colonel Riddle, who was at the Signal station at Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field glass upon General Canby as the party sat together, about one mile distant. Very soon the party scattered. Riddle followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, threw up his arms, and fell backward, dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped upon him. One, believed to be Captain Jack, stabbed him in the neck, and he was completely stripped.

Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about sixty dollars, was found under his body. He then shot at all the staff calling the Convention it was provided that the returns of the votes of the people upon amendments submitted by the Convention should be made as in the case of a Governor's election. So that, if this regulation were followed, the returns of a special election, whether held this summer or at the ordinary time in the fall, would be sent under seal to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, and would remain under seal until some time after the organization of the Legislature, when they would be transmitted to the Speaker of the Senate, and by him carried into a joint convention of the two houses, to be there opened and announced, and the result being then proclaimed by the Governor. The bill, which passed by so decided an expression of opinion in both houses of the Legislature simply provided that the results of the election should be ascertained in some proper manner, and that the Governor should make the announcement without surprise or trickery. This proposed act might, he supposed, be construed by many members of the Convention as simply declaratory, under the idea that the Legislature would not circumscribe or limit the exercise of the powers of the Convention, and he thought it proper, as a means of avoiding any question or debate. His object more particularly in calling attention to the matter was to correct a misstatement in some of the newspapers of the State as to the purpose or character of the legislation referred to.

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FOREIGN.

No Improvement in the Condition of the Pope—The Bank of England Forgery Case—The Alleged Forger in Cuba Identified—The London Police Robbed on the Vessel—The Atcheen War—Battles Between the Dutch and the Sultan's Forces—The Exposition Building in a Backward State.

WEST INDIES.

The Bank of England Forgery Case.

HAVNA, April 16.—Inspectors Hayden and Green, a of the London police, and Mr. Good, a clerk in the Bank of England, arrived here on the steamship Morro Castle. A man named Oscar Wilson, who is supposed to be a celebrated thief in New York, took passage on the same steamer shortly before her sailing from New York. When the vessel had been to sea but a few hours Green's trunk was opened and forty sovereigns and some jewelry abstracted. Purser Himond, of the Morro Castle, suspected Wilson of the theft, and kept a watch on him, while others on the steamer suspected one of the waiters. On Saturday evening Wilson was invited to walk the deck, and while doing so a person went below and inspected a satchel which Wilson brought on board the steamer. In the satchel were found a complete set of burglars' tools and skeleton keys of beautiful form and workmanship. The Morro Castle arrived here on Saturday evening, and the passengers were prevented from landing on account of the lateness of the hour. While the passengers were on deck Wilson went below and forced open the trunks of Hayden and Good, and abstracted a quantity of papers, and then hid the burglars' tools under a closet in Green's room. Wilson's object undoubtedly was to get hold of the documents in the hands of the Inspectors relating to the forgeries of Bidwell in London. After the first attempt to rob the trunks the Londoners removed the papers, and kept them about their persons.

The clerk of the Bank of England has identified Bidwell as the man who opened an account with the bank, and the English detectives have also identified him as a noted character.

The Havana authorities have arrested Wilson on a charge of burglary. The crime was committed inside the Harbor of Havana and the case is consequently under Spanish jurisdiction. The English detectives and the British consul have completely baffled the efforts of Bidwell's friends to obtain his release.

AUSTRIA.

The Exhibition Building in a Backward State.

VIENNA, April 17.—The exhibition building is in a backward state, and cannot possibly be finished by the first of May. The roofing of the dome is incomplete, all the laborers being concentrated in an endeavor to finish the rotunda for the formal opening, which must be on the first of May, that being the day on which the sovereigns are invited. No other portion of the building will be ready. The construction will be continued after the opening. The direction is energetic, but the labor is inferior. Visitors wishing to economize time should not come before the first of June.

ITALY.

The Pope's Illness.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope is still suffering, and it is known there is no improvement in his condition to-day. Persons who have been admitted into the presence of His Holiness make the most contradictory reports in relation to his illness. The Italian Government exhibits anxiety in relation to the malady of the Holy Father. A courier has left the Vatican for Germany with instructions for the guidance of the Roman Catholic Bishops in that country in the case of the demise of the Pontiff.

ASIA.

The Atcheen War.

SINGAPORE, April 17.—The Atcheen war continues. A second assault was made with partial success. The Dutch carried two forts, but were repulsed from the principal forts. They are now besieging the Sultan's palace. The fighting was desperate. The Dutch commander, Kohler, was killed, together with two hundred men. The Atcheenese were badly armed. Two days' rest for reinforcements is necessary. Great sickness prevails in their ranks. The Pepper ports are blockaded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rumored Murder of Sir Samuel Baker.

LONDON, April 17.—The rumor of the murder of Sir Samuel Baker and his wife causes much uneasiness at the Foreign Office. The Government has receiven no information whatever in relation to the occurrence. Earl Granville has telegraphed to Alexandria making inquiry into the origin of the report.

GERMANY.

Diplomatic.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador at Paris, will be transferred to London, and Gen. Manteuffel, commanding the German forces in France, will be his successor. When the evacuation of the former territory by the German troops has been completed.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

PARIS, April 17.—A dispatch from Carlist sources says a band of Spanish Insurgents under Darregarray made a sharp assault on Onate, and after a short conflict succeeded in gaining possession of the town.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—River 31 feet and falling. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. Departed—J. W. Garrett, New Orleans; Juniata, Pittsburgh. Cloudy and threatening.

CAIRO, April 17.—Arrived—Future City, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 5; Raven, Pomeroy, 4; Bismarck, St. Louis, 5; Continent, St. Louis, 5; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Future City, St. Louis 2 P. M.; Lumsden, Nashville, 7. River fallen one inch. Tee third passed through the right fore arm. He also received a cut on his left arm. He had a scalp wound five inches in length. He was found about thirty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by General Canby. He was entirely stripped. He is bewildered in mind. The Captain spent an hour with him. Yesterday morning he was conscious and in no pain. Meacham says he thinks he shot Sconchin in the abdomen, and blood was found, which indicated that one of the Indians had been wounded.

The soldiers, who were ready, started upon the double-quick immediately upon the firing of the shots. They met Dyer and Riddle and his wife. Before they were half way from camp, the Indians had retired. Their retreat was about six hundred yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them a half mile beyond the murder-ground. There they remained till dark and were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies. To day was to be spent closing upon the red devils, and if a general assault was not made to-day, it certainly would be to-morrow.

The Treacherous Devils to be Exterminated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—General Schofield sent a dispatch to Gillem as follows:

Please inform me fully as to the situation, so that I may send more troops if necessary, or if the Indians escape from the Lava Bed, I may send troops to operate against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you wish. I suppose you have force enough to destroy the outlaws, unless they succeed in eluding you. Nothing short of their prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice, or meet the expectations of the Government.

(Signed.) JNO. M. SCHOFIELD.

The Victims Lying in State.

The remains of General Canby and Dr. Thomas have been lying in state at Yreka, in Masonic Hall, all day. They were visited by nearly the whole population. Over 1,000 persons passed in. At twelve o'll bood the annual exercises of the public schools passed in procession two by two—about 300. The coffins are wrapped in the national colors, strewn with wreaths and flowers. An expression of great sorrow is visible on every countenance. The terrible massacre seems to be the terrible thing. General Canby's remains will be forwarded to Portland this afternoon by stage, in care of the General's staff, Lieut. Bailey Andrason. He will be met at Roseburg on Wednesday evening by a special train from Portland.

The Situation at the Seat of War Unchanged.

A special messenger returned to Yreka to-night from the Lave Bed. There is nothing definite from the seat of war. There had been no fighting up till he left. Ammunition and supplies have been crowded forward with dispatch.

Little Hope for Meacham's Recovery.

The surgeon extracted four bullets from Meacham's wounds. There is little hope for his recovery.

Future Movements.

There were various rumors when the attack was to have been made—some to-day and some to-morrow. They are awaiting the arrival of Warm Spring Indian scouts to be used between the lines of Gillem's and Col. Mason's commands, they, with the cavalry, making a third line, all advancing together from the north, south and east sides of the lake. It is believed the battle will be a hard one. No quarter will be shown the Modocs.

HALIFAX.

The Atlantic Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The custom authorities are proceeding against parties known to have plundered the Atlantic dead or stolen goods from the wreck.

The Dominion Government, hearing that the White Star Line have not made provision for the burial of the dead bodies yet to be recovered, have ordered the Collector of Customs to attend to it at the public expense.

INDIANA.

Raid on Illicit Distillers—Two of the "Moonshiners" and their Apparatus Captured.

WINCHESTER, IND., April 17.—C. W. Starr, Deputy United States Marshal from Anderson, has again been among the "moonshiners" last night. About nine o'clock Mr. Starr, with an assistant, surprised and arrested Jno. Bomgardner, of Adams county. He had seized the still and apparatus belonging to Bombgarder on Friday, April 11th, and finished the job last night by taking Bombgardner. He drove to one David Moser, some four miles distant, and after arresting Mr. Moser, proceeded in the searching of the premises. After a diligent search of a few moments the discovery of new and unmistakable signs of a distillery had been made. He finally got on the track, followed it for about a quarter of a mile from the house, and found a still with attachments complete. The capacity of the still is about thirty gallons. Mr. Starr shipped the still to Anderson to-day, and started to Indianapolis with his two prisoners. There was quite a show of resistance manifested by one of the parties, but upon Mr. Starr producing a pair of handcuffs, the prisoners became as quiet as a lamb. Mr. Starr is doing a good work among a bad set of old Government defrauders, who have been carrying on their underground business for years.

RAILROADS.

New York and New England.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Berdell bond holders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road met to-day and formed a corporation under the name of the New York and New England Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the Berdell bonds to be surrendered in exchange for new stock in the proportion of ten shares of stock for each bond surrendered. There are rumors that an attempt will be made by the Lane interest to enjoin the new corporation from executing its plan.

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Wm. Blakely, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the special backer of the Taylor Winship champion crew of England, offers to find a four-oared crew to row any other four in the world over the championship course on the river Tyne for from £200 to £500 a side, or to back Winship and his partner to row any other two men living over the same course for a like sum.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The steamships Weser, Moravian, St. Laurent, and America arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamships Rcemen and Saxonia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

Convention of Western and Southern Congressmen Proposed.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The project which has been on foot here for some weeks past, to call a convention of western and southern Congressmen, to consider questions of general and special interest to the States of the Mississippi valley, to be held here some time next month, was discussed to-day by the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and city government, and ask their co-operation; also to devise a plan for carrying out the programme for the reception and entertainment of delegates, and report to another grand general meeting of citizens on Saturday next. There was a unanimous approval of the project and an earnest desire expressed that the Convention should be held. Congressman Wells said one hundred to one hundred and fifty Congressmen would be present. He would prepare a list of topics to be discussed by the Convention. The programme for the entertainment of delegates is expected to embrace a trip to Galveston, the M. K. & T. and Texas Central Roads, and return through a portion of Kansas, banquets, steamboat excursions, &c.

Competitive Examination for West Point.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—The competitive examination held at Clyde, Ohio, for the appointment of Cadet to West Point, from the Tenth District, closed last evening. There were seventeen in the class. Bruce Benham, of Tiffin, Ohio, stood at the head until after the medical examination, when he was pronounced affected with heart disease, which threw him out. Massey, of Sandusky, was the successful candidate.

Fighting at Knightsville.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—There was considerable disturbance this afternoon at Knightsville. About 5 o'clock, while a free fight was in progress, several shots were made by two policemen, when a party of eight or ten women appeared and rescued the prisoners. Further disturbance is expected to-night.

STATE ITEMS.

JOHN THOMAS, a miner, employed by Walton & Co., West Elizabeth, was badly injured on Wednesday last, by the falling of slate.

THE FEARLESS base ball club of Monongahela City has organized for the season. They are champions of the Monongahela Valley, and invite propositions to contest the same.

AN OLD MAN named Henry S. Jones was injured by the falling of slate in Harlem coal mines, on Thursday last. The thumb and fore finger of the right hand were cut off and rolled down upon the shovel blade, and his arm was otherwise injured.

A NEW OIL well has been struck about five miles from Butler, on what is termed the Mack tin farm. The oil is floating several feet over the top of the derrick. The production is as yet unknown, but reckoned at 200 barrels. Boyds town is in a fever of excitement and more wells are drilling.

A LITTLE girl, named Naty Graff, was so badly scalded at Coal Bluffs, on the 9th inst., that she died the day following. She was playing around the stove, when her clothes caught in the handle of a saucepan full of boiling water, which was spilled over her, producing great suffering and death.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, a miner named John Baxter was killed at O'Neil & Co.'s coal banks at Elizabeth. He was "bearing in," when a mass of slate fell on the back of his head, breaking his neck, and crushing his body in a terrible manner. His home was in Sharon, where he leaves a wife and child. His age was about thirty-six years.

A DROWNED team of horses, attached to a wagon, were caught floating in the river at Kittaning last Thursday. The team belonged to Mr. Austin, the Express Agent at Parker City, and was accidently driven over the river bank at that place. Mr. A. was notified and went down after the harness and wagon. The horses were valued at $400.

STEPHEN BURNS, who has been residing for some time past with his daughter, Mrs. Graval, in Hempfield township, Mercer county, on Monday morning last left his daughter's house and went into Young's woods near by, and not returning as soon as expected, his grand-daughter went to look for him, and found him lying dead, having evidently died instantly, and probably from apoplexy. The deceased was about 78 years of age, and was among the early settlers of this neighborhood, having resided in West Salem township the greater portion of his life. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of 1812 in that neighborhood.

THE Fairview *Reporter* tells this: While said pumping at a well near Petrolia the other day the man at the brake turned on the steam when he should have turned it off, and the sand pump shot up through the derrick roof, and away to the pulley like a greased meteor, unperceived by the workmen. The line was pulled down from the top of the derrick, but no sand pump was attached to it. For a while the two men mingled in their oaths together, and then got fishing hoes and fished in the well for three days and nights after that sand pump before they discovered that it wasn't in the well, but resting sweetly behind the engine house, where it had been thrown from the top of the derrick.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold the annual meeting for election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General office of the company, No. 167 Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ELY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap8:d4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the

Freight Agent and Freight Cashier

Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be

Removed to Sixteenth Street,

Near the Bridge.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

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ELECTIONS.

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—OWNERS OF Property abutting on Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second street to Centre avenue, are hereby notified that an ELECTION FOR FIVE COMMISSIONERS for the improvement of Liberty avenue, will be held at the Bloomfield Public School-house, Ella street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1873, between the hours of 9 and 7 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Liberty avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 31st, 1873.

R. RIDAL,
JNO. AUGUST NAES

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

Petroleum at Antwerp 41f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 117¼@117¾.

A painful rumor comes from London, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife have been murdered in Africa. He was in command of the Khedive's Expedition to interior Africa.

Among the petitions presented in the Constitutional Convention on Tuesday was one by Mr. Malcolm Hay, from the brewers and malsters of Allegheny county, praying that in case of the adoption of a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, provision shall be made to compensate them for the destruction of their business. We don't think there is any danger of the adoption of such a clause, especially after the result of the local option election.

The appointments by the President to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Advisory Board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Curtis and Medill, will be generally acceptable to the friends of reform. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, one of the appointees, was a member of the last Congress, from the Columbus (Ohio) district. He is a gentleman of high attainments and marked integrity. The other is Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York city, who has made a study of civil service reform, both in this country and Europe. These appointments demonstrate the sincerity of the President in the cause, and fully meet the allegations, based on Mr. Curtis' withdrawal from the Board, that the subject would be allowed to lapse. The reform in question will be a work of years and of many administrations. It must grow into a universal rule.

One of the important features of the Vienna Exposition will be an international Congress to discuss and settle the question of the proper protection to inventors. This movement has it origin with our government. In Europe much difference exists on the subject, some contending for making the rule adopted by Holland and Switzerland universal and abolishing all exclusive patent rights or property in inventions. This will hardly be accepted by the representatives of the leading nations, but in its stead a comprehensive international system will be adopted, and submitted to the different governments for acceptance. The Vienna Congress to consider the subject will be composed of skilled workmen, manufacturers, men of technical science, political economists, and other experts, the governments being directly represented by special delegates.

Judge Woodward, a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, has presented a minority report indicating his views as to any modification that may be made in the judicial system of the State. He recommends the appointment of the Supreme Court Judges by the Governor, and their confirmation by the Senate; for vesting the proposed Circuit Courts with appellate jurisdiction only; and that in all counties of over 100,000 inhabitants Courts of Probate be established, to exercise all the jurisdiction of Orphans' Courts, Register's Courts, and the Register of Wills, being empowered to grant letters of administration, etc.; they are also to audit all accounts filed therein without expense to parties. The latter provision will correct a great many abuses incident to the system of referring such accounts to special auditors for adjustment. It is a measure for the protection of the widow and orphan.

The explanation of Mr. Buckalew in the Constitutional Convention, on Tuesday last, as to the failure of the bill for ascertaining the result of a vote by the people on the amendments to be proposed by the Convention, and for the proclamation by the Governor of the acceptance or rejection of such amendments, will be read with much interest by those whose attention has been attracted by the jubilation of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* over the "trick." It appears to have been a success, for which the officers of the Legislature are responsible; the bill was withheld from the Compare Committee, and of course did not reach the Governor—a fact only few members of the Legislature, in the secret of the "trick," were aware of. We cannot see that there is any difference between withholding a bill from the Governor that has passed, and the kindred knavery of presenting him a bill that never passed. In singing the praises of the Legislature the *Commercial* neglected to incorporate such achievements. Modesty!

The two cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, a few days since, in regard to the scope of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution—one case from Illinois and the other from Louisiana—are in the highest degree important to the people of the whole country. In announcing the Louisiana decision, the judges are reported to have said that the case "involves the decision of questions more far-reaching and pervading in their consequences, more profoundly interesting to the people of this country, and more important in their bearing upon the relations of the United States and of the several States to each other and the citizens of the States and of the United States, than have been before the Supreme Court during the official life of any of its present members." The court virtually decides that the constitutional amendments merely relate to the civil and political status of the freedmen; that they were formed for the negro, and had not the condition of that class required it, the amendments would never have been adopted. The Court holds this obvious fact must be considered in interpreting the amendments; that the "privileges and immunities" intended to be conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment were the fundamental ones belonging to citizens of the United States as such, and not the specific ones, which vary in the several States; and that while it required each State to recognise the rights of the citizens of any other State as the same as those of its own citizens, it did not intend to deprive any State of the power of defining the rights of its own citizens. The amendment was not to establish a general definition of rights for Congress to legislate for and the Supreme Court to adjudicate on, but was intended to secure certain obvious evils and establish certain results which were the natural outgrowth of the war. Referring to the clause of the fourteenth amendment in regard to "privileges and immunities," the Supreme Court says:

"In the light of the history of these amendments and the pervading purpose of them, which we have already discussed, it is not difficult to give a meaning to this clause. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided, which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class, was the end to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden. But if the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation. We doubt very much whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negro race as a class, or on account of their race, will ever be held a cause within the purview of this provision. It is so clearly a provision for that race and that emergency that a strong case would be necessary for its application to any other."

The Constitutional amendments under this ruling, merely raise the negro to the level of the white man so far as his civil and political rights are concerned, but otherwise leave State authority precisely the same scope it would have had "had there been no Africans, and the whole population of the country had been of Circassian blood." That's the way the New York *World* puts it, and it ought certainly relieve the fears of our Democratic friends as to the sacred rights of the States, about which they get up an occasional scare.

On the principles laid down by the Supreme Courts, in interpreting these amendments, it refused to annul the charter of a "Slaughter Company" in New Orleans, or admit a female lawyer to the bar in Illinois.

POLITICAL VENDETTA.

The war of factions in Louisiana has reached a crisis which calls for the prompt and vigorous interference of the National Government. Whatever there may be of right or wrong in the conflicting pretensions of the rival factions, no excuse can possibly be offered for the deliberate murder of blacks at Colfax, Grant county, a few days since. The scope of the difficulty involves too much for a clear and concise statement. It is an outcome of the Warmouth reign, and of his attempt to perpetuate it, and fraudulently declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor. Fraud and violence were freely used at the elections, and fearful, even then, that his plans might miscarry, Warmouth turned out such of the officers of the return board as were not pledged to his measures, filled their places with his friends, and then proceeded to count the returns. The Legislature was convened in extra session to legalize his high-handed measures, but here he was thwarted, and Kellogg was installed Governor. The recognition of the Kellogg government by the President, the failure of Judge Campbell's mission in behalf of McEnery, and the non-action of Congress on the subject, are well known.

Following these things was the effort to starve out the Kellogg Government, by withholding taxes,—thus preventing it from securing the means necessary to carry on its operations. We judge this plan has not proved a success,—hence the bloodthirsty spirit of the McEnery faction, and the deliberate murder of a hundred or more negroes. Worst of all, it is reported that this spirit of violence and murder is prevalent among the McEnery faction generally, and that if the Grant county massacre passes unnoticed and unavenged, similar outbreaks will take place in other parishes and counties, with a view to the violent expulsion of Kellogg from the Governorship. The spirit of violence is thoroughly aroused, and no one can predict a limit to the scenes of murder that will follow. Such occurrences cannot be too promptly, or too vigorously repressed.

The only possible excuse for this affair, and it does not constitute a reasonable excuse, was the removal, by a number of colored men, of certain McEnery officials a few weeks since, and the installation of Kellogg officers in their places. It was generally understood that this action was taken not in a spirit of lawlessness and violence, but because of the refusal of the McEnery faction to permit the public business to receive attention. But no one will, for a moment, accept this as an excuse for the Colfax massacre. It is rather an outbreak of the old hatred against the blacks, and the development of a purpose to thoroughly intimidate them, by showing that any opposition, on their part, to the will of the whites, will be rewarded by massacre. The whole cause of the McEnery faction, has been lawless and violent. It evidently numbers among its followers the rabid element, slave masters in the olden time, rebels during the war, and anything now that will afford them the best opportunity for wreaking a Ku-Klux vengeance on the blacks. The claims of McEnery and his party have been decided, and from this decision there is no immediate appeal. The spirit of his faction is unbroken, and this can only be subdued by a little wholesome severity. We hope this will be administered. Those severally engaged in the Colfax massacre are guilty of murder, and for this crime should be tried and punished.

If Governor Kellogg is unable, with the forces at his command, to arrest and punish these murderers, there should be no delay in calling upon the President for a force of United States troops, sufficient for the purpose. This question of federal interference in State affairs has been partially discussed already, in connection with this Louisiana trouble, and we might as well carry it to its limit at once. However much forbearance may be exercised, the Republican party, and the Government under its control will be subject to the hatred of the class of people who perpetrated the Colfax outrage. No kindness or consideration will affect them favorably. They should, therefore, be made to know, that they must obey the laws, no matter what their disposition or wishes may be. This lesson, taught as it ought to be, will put an end to political vendettas in Louisiana.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

What is termed the "balance of trade" is the net result, after substracting the amount of our exports from the sum of our imports. That is, suppose we export $1,000,000,000 in value yearly, and import $1,500,000,000 in value during the same time—the balance of trade would be against us, to the amount of $500,000,000. This balance, of necessity must be made up of gold, or the sale of securities having a gold value. In case we send securities, the interest must be paid in gold, and, in time the principal also. These are self-evident statements. Add to these that if we are unable to pay for our securities in gold, should they be presented for payment, we at once become, and will be declared to be bankrupt, and we have a statement of the danger of continually running in debt to Europe. Yet this is just what we are doing, year by year. We gave some figures, a few days since, which show that there is a possibility of there being $2'0,000,000 against us, when the balance of trade comes to be made up for the current year. The gold production of the country is, in round numbers, about $100,000,000 a year. If all produced this year is sent abroad, we will still owe Europe $100,000,000, which must be provided for by the sale of securities of different kinds. At the present time, Europe holds over $1,000,000,000 of our national securities, and a very large amount in State, railroad, and other corporation bonds. This is the briefest statement we can make of our monetary danger. We are not merely figuratively, but really, under bonds to Europe. What remedies have we?

Say the Western farmers, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the growing power of the West,—free trade. A few Eastern journals, keep up the old cry, "cut down importations,—stop importing so extensively." We urge home development, agricultural, manufacturing, and transporting. So far as importations are concerned, these are in the hands of individuals, whose business impels them to import whatever they can sell at a profit. This cannot be controlled, nor can any law be laid down to regulate it. Free trade will only give it stimulus, and hasten a crisis it is very desirable to avoid. We pointed out, a few days since, that with iron enhancing in value in Europe, if we can increase our supply, so as to make it an article of export; and especially, if we develop cheap transportation, by means of which we can place our breadstuffs on the European market at a profit, we may overcome the adverse balance of trade, and turn the current in our favor. There is a constant and heavy demand in Europe for breadstuffs, and should England be unable to compete with us in the iron trade, which is among the probabilities of the future, we will be able to try conclusions with the few continental countries which produce iron, for a portion of this trade as well. Another element of strength is the shipping trade. This is gradually growing,—and should our fortunes turn in the matter of exports, the laws of trade will naturally lead to the development of a commensurate shipping interest.

Not to develop these points at the present, we take this occasion to say, particularly to our own manufacturers and producers, that there are developments being made in several directions, which indicate that they are rapidly approaching the crisis of their fortunes. Either the iron business of this country, within a very few years, will be on a permanent and enduring basis, or it will be seriously crippled. The influences which will govern, are already at work,—with an outlook in the main unfavorable to our iron interests. We refer to the development of free-trade sentiment, as manifested in the Illinois Farmers' Convention, and the well known fact that a number of very strong papers—the New York *Evening Post*, and Chicago *Tribune*, among the number, are either subsidized in the free-trade interest, or voluntarily advocate that side of the question. Add to these, the possibility that railroad corporations, for several reasons, may throw their influence in the scale on the same side, and we have the general scope of the danger that threatens our manufacturing interests.

The Illinois movement, which, we see, is being followed up in several other western States, is either a movement by the people or is led by the railroad corporations. Ostensibly, it was a movement by the farmers, seeking affinity of counsel and action in the interest of low freights, better prices for their produce, and, incidentally, general political reform. But toward the close of the Convention, which was very largely attended, when they came to define the means by which they hoped to reach their wishes, we have a strong free trade resolution. It was as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all material which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steamships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements, and that we urge Congress to take immediate action for this purpose; that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freight, and that we invite the railroad companies to co-operate with us to that end.

In any view we may take, this resolution embodies a formidable threat against protection. If the Convention was made up of farmers only, we see in this resolution a purpose to make common cause with the railroad corporations, to get cheaper freights, by the repeal of our tariff laws. Whatever we may say of the unreasonableness of this, from our standpoint, we are to remember that self-interest will lead to many singular combinations, and that to the Western farmer, free-trade is supposedly a panacea for every business ill. If, as is asserted by some, the Convention was controlled by the railroad agents, we have two theories. The first is, that they were willing to make peace with the most threatening element, by joining fortunes with them. This view results the same as that referred to above,—it joins the railroad authorities, and the farmers in a free trade effort. The more generally accepted view, however, is that the railroad authorities took this method of diverting criticism. It will be seen that the above resolution practically admits that the railroad authorities are not at fault for making excessive charges, the fault centres in the protective policy of the general Government. Thus they induce the agitation of this question, to save themselves from direct criticism. We warn our manufacturers and iron dealers that this movement is assuming formidable dimensions. Carelessness, or the failure to meet a rapidly developing emergency, may yet lead to the withdrawal of a portion of the protection now afforded our chief industry.

THE CEMETERY PINE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is with more or less of a feeling of sadness that I sometimes look at our beautiful Cemetery, and realize the fact, that, in less than a hundred years, the arms of Pittsburgh may fold it closely in their dusky embrace. While our friends are being laid there day after day, the tap of the hammer is heard in the construction of houses all around it; and, from the chimney of the mill goes up the smoke that tells of life and energy, the strong arm and the busy hearts of men. This seems easily told, and yet there is a moral in it worth a pause and worthy of a consideration. The pine trees that are planted there are the trees of all others that will be the soonest to die under the withering smoke of our bituminous coal. The pine is peculiar in its habits—a born child of nature. It will grow on the lonely mountain side where the soil is poor, stony, and wind-beaten, but if its roots are to cling to the desolate ground, it demands at least for the unfading green of its waves the recompense of a free air, the unsullied breath of the morning and the evening. It will not be long till the atmosphere that surrounds our cemetery will contain enough of the properties that war against the life of the pine. Every mill built up is so much successful warfare carried on against it. No matter where it grows it points directly up—emblem of the undarkened and unsubdued faith in its upright poise, taking from earth such nourishment as it can get, yet in the sunshine and free air answering alone to those conditions man cannot destroy, without robbing it of its odor and its gum, its cool shadows and solemn repose. Yet the pine seems fitted to be there and to be loved. To be loved for the dirge-like melody it breathes, for the cool greens that battle so bravely with the winter blasts and heavy frosts of darkened days, for tears shed about it, and forms over whose lowly beds it seems to keep such faithful and such solemn watch.

Other trees will be there if the pine does die. Yes, other trees will be there, but they will not be trees like it. They will be trees that will stand no flaying of Autumn winds. The leaves will go to yellow beauty, or blush in scarlet to be whirled upon the lap of earth, and rustle over tombs in eddies that make their man and die away. They will be trees whose naked branches and stricken boughs will clatter in the disturbed air, but they will not have the winter beauty of the upright pine, nor answer back to the desolate heart when it dreams of unfading bloom. This is not much. No, it is not much to call it a weak or foolish ambition. It is not much to exuberant life hurried on the highways of the world, forgetting that the wheel may be broken at the cistern, and that the pillow may be turned to stone, and the white face to the dust that makes no distinction between the beggar and the lord. This is not much, and yet it is from little things like these that such wayward things as human hearts may sometimes be taught; If not with the pomps of rhetoric, yet with the truth as it is written on open leaves,—leaves over which the mourner's tears have dropped like rain, and sighs have gone that could not deny their parentage of intense sadness. The pine has always been a favorite tree with me. Not that I ever try to paint it, for there is a mystery about its strange perspective that defies even the photographer's art; but I love it for its rugged mountain grandeur, the lonely, solemn poetic breathings of other national life than ours. Scotland, Norway and the Alps, where human hardihood breathed its fire and its force into legend and into song, and struck such stones as make history glow with unconquered resolve. You may remove some things from men, but you do not thereby always make them better. Over life the glow of pomp and incousistency may be thrown, and busy life be blinded with the tinsel glare where it thinks it is all knowing and all wise, but the Universal heart beats in universal nature, and the summous "come into me for I am lowly," breathes still by the wayside clump of trembling shrubs, and again and again without effect from the lily and the valley air. There is no hardness like the hardness that has planted Babylon in Gethsemane, and dreams that for things that are firm as the footstool of God it can without loss substitute Belshazzar's pomp and pride, and make a wall against which the white hand cannot come in its mysterious power.

John K. Holmes.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* estimates that the decrease in the amount paid for building improvements in that city this year will be at least $5,000,000, as compared with the work done in 1871. Last year the decrease was also about $5,000,000. In the two years, therefore, the sum of $10,000,000, which would have been permanently invested in the city but for the general strike of 1872 and the threats of a similar outbreak in 1873, has been withdrawn from the improvement of real property. The *Advertiser* points to strikes and trade disturbances as one reason why capital is withdrawn from the improvement of real estate in New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Philadelphia is sending a large number of locomotives to Brazil railroads.

The official vote in the Second district of New Hampshire elects Aaron N. Pike, Republican, to Congress, by seven plurality, viz: Pike, 10,780; Bell, 10,773.

A London firm proposes to erect tanks near Great Yarmouth harbor for the reception of lobsters, salmon and other fish, which they intend to import from Norway for the London market.

It has become the fashion in the San Francisco theatres, to call the scenic artist before the curtain, when his productions are meritorious. The custom is quite common in the London theatres.

The Jersey City Board of Education is discussing a resolution, "That no child be compelled to take part in any devotional exercises, vocal or otherwise, in opposition to the wishes of its parents."

A police judge, in Cincinnati, fined a professional street beggar $25, and gave public a bit of valuable information in passing sentence, to the fact that such characters can always pay their fines.

The Swedish Government has abrogated the law which imposed restrictions on the Jews in the choice of their domicile. They will henceforth be permitted to fix or change their residences as they please.

Both parties in Virginia are arranging for State Conventions at Lynchburg, and the managers of both are anxiously inquiring what they shall do with the real issue, in which, most of all, the people are interested, viz. Tom Scott's railroad schemes.

A singular suit has been brought in a Louisiana Court against Governor Warmoth, who is sued for damages by a convict whom he had pardoned. The person bringing the suit—which is for $10,000 damages—sets forth in the complaint that while serving a sentence for manslaughter in the State Penitentiary he was pardoned by the Governor, and that he was entitled to his release on February 28, 1872. He was not, however, set free until August 15, 1872, and claims the amount mentioned on the ground that his retention in prison was caused by the negligence of Governor Warmoth.

Between fifteen and twenty-five tons of free matter now leaves the Postoffice in Washington, for the States, daily. Heretofore many public documents belonging to members of Congress have been stored at the Capitol, but as the franking privilege cannot be exercised after the 1st of next July, this accumulation of a year is being transmitted to the Senators and Representatives. From fifty to sixty bags of documents, addressed to members, are forwarded daily in different directions, and probably by the 1st of July all dead-head matter of this description will have been sent to its destination.

The "London Merchant" says that among his orders for British America this spring there was some—principally hardware—which were made to depend upon price and time of delivery, such conditions being founded on the averages of last year. The merchant found it impossible to fill the orders upon the terms required, and was obliged to make provision for their due execution in the United States. This fact is considered as a commencement of the decline of the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, as orders lost in the above mentioned way have a tendency to run in the new direction.

It is not much to smoke a cigar, but like other little things when done at the right time it may amount to a good deal. It was the way in which the captain of the Elm City smoked his Havana that prevented a disastrous panic when that steamer ran upon a rock at Throgg's Neck, the other morning. At the shock the passengers, with the fate of the Atlantic in their minds, were just going into a panic, when the captain, comprehending the situation, had the presence of mind to take a newspaper in his hand, thrust a cigar in his mouth, and walk leisurely through the cabin, assuring the passengers rather by his manner than his words that there was no danger, and thus preventing a fearful loss.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Ordway, having received a large number of letters from members, telling him that they did not intend to draw the amount due them on the salary steal, applied to the First Comptroller for his opinion and advice. The latter decided that the letters were sufficient to authorize the covering of the money into the Treasury without any further authority. This will be a matter of surprise to a large number, some of whom had said they would not draw their money until the storm abated and the matter had passed out of the public mind. They supposed that they could notify Ordway they did not intend to draw the money, and that it would thus lie subject to their order for two years, when it would be turned into the Treasury. The Comptroller said the department was very lenient about receiving money, that there were no rules prohibiting the receipt of money, but it was more difficult to get it out.

PERSONAL.

It is forty-nine years this day, since Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, in Greece.

If Shakespeare had lived he would have been 308 years old yesterday—having been born on the 17th of April, 1565.

Brick Pomeroy announces that he will revive the daily and weekly *Democrat* at La Crosse, with the Danbury *News* man, or some other rare jester for editor.

A Rochester woman, married to her second husband, recently said to him: "Oh, how happy poor Charles would be if he were still alive to see himself replaced by a man as agreeable as you are!"

Scene after examination. Excited Freshman: Did I pass my examination, Professor? Professor (with proud scorn)—No, sir? Off dances Freshie, radiant with smiles. Professor—You misunderstand me; you failed, sir! Incorrigible Fr.—Ah! but I won a bet, you see. Prof. staggers. —*Harvard Advocate.*

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, is reported to have said, in answer to a question by a newspaper reporter, if he would run again for Mayor: "There are not political, or social, or pecuniary inducements enough in Chicago to hire me, not if the unanimous vote of every soul in the city were added. I have had enough."

The London *Times* of the 28th ult. had a long article on the conviction in Paris of the Trans-Continental Railroad bond operators, which it concluded by saying that the sentence of General Frémont, in his absence from the tribunal, "is a stigma on the name of Fremont which not even the gain of £140,000 sterling can efface."

The man who sells the lease of the corner of Broadway and Fulton street to the New York *Evening Post* for $250,000 was an oyster catcher, working in New York Bay, seventeen years ago. Getting a little money, he worked his way up, and finally invested all he had in a long lease of that land at $19,000, which he has just sold for $250,000.

Puop. Agassiz has been lecturing on eggs, and he asserts that all living beings, whatever their diversity of form, have grown up from eggs which are at first all precisely similar. Deviations take place little understood that eventually change these beings into widely differing animals." This explains where everything comes from except eggs.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of Brigham Young, says: "Disgusted as we may be with the man and his cause, criminal as he may have been, and revolting as are the rites of which he is the high priest, we cannot deny him the prestige which intellect always gains, even when most abused and perverted. Brigham is the third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

General Sherman being interviewed in Washington upon the subject of the movement of troops to the Rio Grande frontier, and the prospect of war with Mexico, told the interviewer that there would be no war, and added: "This is an Administration of peace, and will continue so as long as President Grant lives in the White House. You correspondents are always on the *qui vive* for exciting topics, but you can't make war on Mexico with three regiments of cavalry and four of infantry."

A St. Louis romance is in the lives of a Mr. Hennessy and Charity Prince, who fifty years ago and more, when both were young, loved each other. But Charity's charming sister came between them, and, estranged from his first love, he married Carrie. Recently Carrie died, and Mr. Hennessey once more turned to his first love, who continually during all the long half century had been true to him. A few days ago they were married, and the bride wept for joy a whole day. He is eighty and she seventy-eight.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 — $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Haley, Solicitor.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Vistas de Vistas," "Upmann," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle," in Conchis, Reina Victoria and Londonsizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at all by
JNO. A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

ONION SETTS.
Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Fertilizer, Timothy and Clover, Lawn Grass, and a complete stock of Garden and Flower seeds at lowest prices. Lawn Mowers, Garden and Greenhouse Tools, &c.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
127 LIBERTY STREET.

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
AT
W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Low Down and Open Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

THE
Best Sewer Pipe in the World
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,
From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as stone. Ketchum's Patent Joint is made to the City Engineer of Chicago, where 1 to 6 Pipe manufactured at the Works of this Company is in use as for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 4 in. to 24 inches in caliber, with sockets or Ring Joint, for conducting water or for sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner PENN AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.
Also a full stock of superior Fire Linings, Chimney Flues and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile, Roofing and Louisville Cements.
Send or call for Price List.
C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, 4[illegible] front [illegible] Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 207 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.
Carpet Department
FOURTH FLOOR
ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
Having largely increased our Stock of Carpets this week, we have now on hand a very complete line in
Brussels Carpets, rich and handsome designs.
Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
Cottage Carpets, at very low prices.
Hemp Carpets.
Rag Carpets.
Tapestry, Body Brusse's and Velvet Rugs.
Cocoa Mats, plain and lettered, all sizes.
Straw and Cocoa Mattings.
Window Hollands.
Window Blinds, plain and fancy.
Patent Window Fixtures.
Curtain Laces, Vestibule Lace.
Curtain Damasks, &c., &c.
Stair Rods, Cornices, &c., &c.
This Department will be found to embrace all the latest novelties in all the above, which are
Offered at Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S
White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawns.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawns.
Bishop Lawns.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Crepe Lisse Stripes.
White Muslins.
All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee prices to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 10c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.
We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 98 Market Street,
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades
Call early and secure bargains.

DRY GOODS.
'73. Monday, April 14th, '73.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
NEW HATS,
Latest Styles just received.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Black and Colored.
New Ribbons—New Shades.
New Flowers.
Fichus and Neck Scarfs.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Sets.
JUST OPENED TO-DAY:
Beautiful Patterns in Hamburg Edgings.
Kid Gloves, in best makes.
Gents' Fine White Shirts.
Cheviot and Percale Shirts.
Shirt Fronts, Linen, Collars, &c., &c.
Gents' Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Hose.
Ladies' Cotton, Balbriggan and Fancy Hose, together with all other makes, in good quality.
PRICES LOW,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE CARPETS.
We open to-day the Choicest lot of
English Body Brussels,
Of our own importation, that have ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors in the Finest Fabrics. The leading Colors are as follows: one Pattern OAK CHINTZ, one DEAR BOUQUET, in GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN CRIMSON AND GOLD, one BLUE, BROWN AND GOLD, one GEOMETRICAL, &c. Many of these patterns match each other, so that carpets now need for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen any where.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 896 PENN STREET,

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
847, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " " "
In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kits.
No. 1 White Fish.
No. 1 Lake Herring.
Full weights, new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
NO. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh8:kl:1

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
5 cars mixed Corn.
3 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 Linen Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
PITTSBURGH, MEYER GUEY & CO.,
340 Liberty street.

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Poultry and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 206 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.
SAMUEL MORRISON. J. W. CALDWELL.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
340 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 13 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. GEO. WALLACE.
S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gilt-Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Advice given concerning the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
JOEL VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 6 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. E. DAVIDSON, M. W. RANKIN, JOHN F. SCOTT, J. M. ROELAND, W. H. BROWN, G. FOLLANSBEE, J. S. REYNER, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage at reduced rates in the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. sel3

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

The effort to prosecute the money lenders of New York for charging usurious rates of interest is still being continued. The brokers who have been examined say that the inquiries seem to aim at ascertaining whether there has been a conspiracy to make high rates, rather than at finding out who has lent money above 7 per cent. In fact, the proceedings seem to be directed not to enforce the usury law, but the conspiracy act.

Our own money market is looking towards greater ease. Activity is being manifested in every direction and trade is looking up. There is not much first class paper offering, and the banks generally are able to accommodate all their customers, so that comparatively little is put per gooa on the street. We have now so many banks, that it seems reasonable to suppose that our banking capital will be sufficient to carry our entire business. One good result of our multiplicity of banks is, that it induces a competition for first class paper and hence reduces rates to more reasonable figures than they have been for some time past.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The money market here continues quiet, as it has ruled for a week past. There is a fair return of currency from the interior, and the banks are well supplied, as are also the brokers. Notwithstanding this supply of currency there are still high rates offered for call loans, and the usual complaints are continued by some individuals of a great scarcity of money. High rates do not evidence it all cases, in fact in few instances the true price of money. They are oftener the measure of the credit of the borrower. There is comparatively little legitimate business paper on the market, and nearly all that is offering is discounted by the banks. The paper discounted by the more respectable bill brokers, made or held by merchants, manufacturers or commission, running three or four months, is fairly quoted at from 10 to 12 per cent.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881.		
" —coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	116¾	116
5-20—1864	115¾	116
" 1865	118	118¾
" 1865 new.	115	115¾
" 1867.	117	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	115	115¾
10-40s.	109¾	110
10-40s—coupons.	111¾	
Currency 6's.	118¾	119
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	99	100¾
Erie.	64	64¾
Canton	90	90
R. I. & S.		38
C. C. & I. C.	87	87¾
St. Paul.	55¾	55¾
Do. preferred	69¼	71¾
Michigan Southern.	91¾	91¾
Do. Central	104¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98	98
Rock Island.	106	104
Do. preferred	85	88
Pacific Mail	54¾	56¾
Western Union Telegraph.	79¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	42¾
Union Pacific.	3¾	3¾
Toledo & Wabash.	65	67¾
Fort Wayne	92	92¾
Indiana Kentucky.	93	93
American Express.	65¾	65¾
U. S. Express.	71¾	72
Harlem.	123	121¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 72 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119
Oil Creek	81
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	37¾
Pittsburgh	73
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, April 17, 1873.

There is a decided improvement in the general tone of financial affairs, consequent on the decline in the rate for money to 7 per cent. and the fact that but one more failure has occurred to-day, Prescott & Brother. The rapidity with which matters have been adjusted and the cheerful tone of affairs existing as the day drew to a close was a pleasant contrast to the worst in every day, and from this time forth a better feeling to exist at the Exchange.

To-day was much better than yesterday. During the early hours a large city bank called in considerable money, and there was also a general calling in of loans by money lenders as a matter of course or for fear of further failures. The rate advanced to 9@10 per cent. during the forenoon, but was positively none at 9@9½; but these figures included borrowers to obtain accommodation exchange rather by borrowing currency than by loan for cash. The effect of this preparation for making up bank accounts was plainly felt during the afternoon in a marked decrease in the demand, and as the noon hour approached money lenders showed an anxiety to place their funds at interest over night. Many capitalists who did not do it long in the morning offered the same freely later in the day, and before 3 o'clock the market had fallen to 1-16 per day. After that hour loans were made at 7 to 6 per cent., with the bulk of the business at the latter rate, and several parties from the West state that nearly all those national bank notes are sent East, and legal tenders will soon follow. National bank notes were to-day offered at 1-16 discount to parties who bid for Government gold, and in other cases banks were offering to take the gold and lend currency thereon, if the sale were made the same day. The Treasury bank notes paid for gold. The Treasury is receiving currency for gold. The receipts from Customs are very large, and already settlements for the greater portion of the January interest on the Funded Loan have been made. Gold was weak in the morning, declining to 117¾, but rallied to 118 at noon, and finally advanced to 118¾, closing at 117¾@117¾. The higher price was occasioned by a heavy drop in speculative sentiment. The Funded Loans were dull at per cent. to 1-16 per day for certificates. Coupons sold 99¢.000,000. Customs receipts $342,000. Governments were neglected most of the day, and closed with a better demand and firmer. State issues were dull and heavy. Railroad mortgages were in fair demand for Pacific, Hartford & Erie stocks fell from 26@26, recovering to 28. The situation on the Stock Exchange was marked by a forenoon, unsettled market, during the morning hours, and on a general fear of further failures prices fluctuated 1 to 1¼ per cent., afterwards an easier feeling on the change took place rapidly, and after midday the weakness ceased and a calmer feeling which originated in a strong market, when the delivery hour (2:15 o'clock) passed with only one new failure. The transactions were in money and all settlements were made, and before the close of the day prices advanced 1 to 4¼ per cent., or very nearly to the figures of Tuesday. Indications for the market to-morrow are quite favorable. The wildest fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 54@56; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 69; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73; American Merchants' Union Express, 38; Pacific Mail, 56; Panama, 118; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 64¾@65; Hudson River, 104¾; Michigan Central, 104; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland, Col., Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 87; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 96; Northwestern, 85; do preferred, 71; Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 92; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 90; Illinois Central, 117; Ohio & Pacific, 3¾; Terre Haute, 25¾; do preferred, 71; Panama, 118; Adams Express, 65; Harlem, 121; Hartford & Erie, 26¾; Reading, 57¾.

LONDON, April 17—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; do for account, 93¾. United States 5-20s, 91¾, ex. coupon of 1865, 90¾; do of 1867, 91¾; do 10-40s, 89¾. Railway bonds 93¾. Tallow 43s. Turpentine 40s. Rosin 6d.

PARIS, April 17—Rentes 86 60c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, and the market is generally reported dull although prices are without quotable change, ranging from $2@3 per barrel, the outside figure for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—@35c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33 cents per lb.

BUTTER—The supply continue liberal, and stocks, especially of the lower grades, have commenced to accumulate. Dairies is no quotable decline in prices, 10@15 for inferior, 25 to 30 for fair to medium, and $@35 for prime to choice; 40 pounds is held with confidence.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged, quoted at 3½@4 for red; 3½@4 for green, and 5@6 for fine.

BEANS—There is very fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged at $2@2.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light, but on account of the firmness of crude there is a firmer feeling in the car load, and 18@20 additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans $3@3.25 per dozen; 2 lb. cans, $2.50. Tomatoes $2.37½@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.25@2.37½.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. E. DAVIDSON, M. W. RANKIN, JOHN F. SCOTT, J. M. ROELAND, W. H. BROWN, G. FOLLANSBEE, J. S. REYNER, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

CHEESE—Is firm with a fair jobbing demand, but prices remain unchanged, 10@13½, for choice New York Goshen; 16@16½ for prime Ohio, and 13@19 for choice Ohio Sweitzer.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams, 9@10. Shoulders, 6@7. Sweet Sides, 9@9c. Country Lard, 7@8.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand, and the market is dull, with holders generally anxious to realize, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, 3@4 for halves, 5½@6 for mixed, and 10@13 for peeled. Apples, 2@3c. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18 @20, unpitted, 9@8.

EGGS—The supply is fair, and the market is quiet, although prices are without quotable change, 18 cash is still quoted as the outside quotation.

WOOL—There is a fair demand, and the market is steady, with regular sales at quotations. Spring wheat, $7.25@7.50 for Wisconsins; $7.75@8 for Minnesotas, and $8@8.25 for choice white winter wheat. These prices are for western flours—the mills here are getting from 50 to 75c per bri more and it is likely to remain steady for some time to come.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Oats and feeling in consequence is somewhat more firmer, but prices are not quotably higher, ranging from 43@45c. Wheat continues scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at quotations, $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, $1.80@1.90 for white. Shelled corn continues very dull, but the offerings are light at quotations, 48 on the track, and 50 free in elevator; prices are lower here relatively than they are in the west, our main source of supply, and there was also a general calling in of loans by money lenders as a matter of course or for fear of further failures. The rate advanced to 9@10 per day, and for a time it was positively none at 9@9½; but these figures included borrowers to obtain accommodation exchange rather by borrowing currency than by loan for cash. The effect of this preparation for making up bank accounts was plainly felt during the afternoon in a marked decrease in the demand, and as the noon hour approached money lenders showed an anxiety to place their funds at interest over night. Many capitalists who did not do it long in the morning offered the same freely later in the day, and before 3 o'clock the market had fallen to 1-16 per day. After that hour loans were made at 7 to 6 per cent., with the bulk of the business at the latter rate, and several parties from the West state that nearly all those national bank notes are sent East, and legal tenders will soon follow. National bank notes were to-day offered at 1-16 discount to parties who bid for Government gold, and in other cases banks were offering to take the gold and lend currency thereon, if the sale were made the same day. The Treasury bank notes paid for gold. The Treasury is receiving currency for gold. The receipts from Customs are very large, and already settlements for the greater portion of the January interest on the Funded Loan have been made. Gold was weak in the morning, declining to 117¾, but rallied to 118 at noon, and finally advanced to 118¾, closing at 117¾@117¾. The higher price was occasioned by a heavy drop in speculative sentiment. The Funded Loans were dull at per cent. to 1-16 per day for certificates. Coupons sold 99¢.000,000. Customs receipts $342,000. Governments were neglected most of the day, and closed with a better demand and firmer. State issues were dull and heavy. Railroad mortgages were in fair demand for Pacific, Hartford & Erie stocks fell from 26@26, recovering to 28. The situation on the Stock Exchange was marked by a forenoon, unsettled market, during the morning hours, and on a general fear of further failures prices fluctuated 1 to 1¼ per cent., afterwards an easier feeling on the change took place rapidly, and after midday the weakness ceased and a calmer feeling which originated in a strong market, when the delivery hour (2:15 o'clock) passed with only one new failure. The transactions were in money and all settlements were made, and before the close of the day prices advanced 1 to 4¼ per cent., or very nearly to the figures of Tuesday. Indications for the market to-morrow are quite favorable. The wildest fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 54@56; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 69; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73; American Merchants' Union Express, 38; Pacific Mail, 56; Panama, 118; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 64¾@65; Hudson River, 104¾; Michigan Central, 104; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland, Col., Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 87; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 96; Northwestern, 85; do preferred, 71; Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 92; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 90; Illinois Central, 117; Ohio & Pacific, 3¾; Terre Haute, 25¾; do preferred, 71; Panama, 118; Adams Express, 65; Harlem, 121; Hartford & Erie, 26¾; Reading, 57¾.

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HOME NEWS.

Judge of the District Court.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Thos. Ewing, Esq is a candidate for Judge of the District Court. Mr Ewing is eminently fitted for the position. We hope to see him nominated as our candidate. SOUTHSIDE.

Payne Held to Bail.

Stephen Payne, the alleged counterfeiter, was called up in the District Court yesterday morning. Judge M'Candless was on the bench and the argument was heard in the case on the question of fixing the bail. The defendant was represented by E. H. Carmahan, Esq., and the Government by District Attorney Swoope. After the argument the Court fixed the bail at $10,000 in each of the two cases pending against Payne. As the required bail was not forthcoming he was remanded to jail. The trial will probably take place at the May term of Court.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Hamburg line steamer Saxonia at New York.
Rotterdam line steamer Maas at New York.
Bremen steamer Saxith at New York.
French line steamer St. Laurent at Brest.
N. G. Lloyd line steamer America at Bremen.
N. G. Lloyd line steamer Weser at Southampton.
Allan line steamer Moravian at Liverpool.

Entertainment.

The pupils of the Deaf Mute School will give an entertainment in the Grant public school house in the Third ward, Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. Tickets twenty-five cents. We bespeak public sympathy and liberal patronage for this enterprise of a most interesting class of unfortunates. Mute children will call on the citizens to sell tickets, and it is hoped they will be kindly treated. The school is under the supervisory care of Rev. John G. Brown, D.D., who devotes himself to the education and training of these mutes. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be in aid of the school, which can be maintained only by help from the humane. Who would not gladly contribute to such a cause?

A Mistaken Mission.

Yesterday morning Mr. Adam Becker appeared before Alderman Neubert, and made an information, charging John Fay with attempting to defraud. Mr. Becker alleges that Fay travels under numerous aliases as a missionary. There is a society at Jerusalem connected with the Catholic Church. To this association any member of the church can belong by paying a dollar, and receiving a medal of the society. It is alleged that this man Fay got hold of one of these medals, and got one thousand of them made at a very small cost, and then went around to various families, and by his fascinating manner gratiated him-elf into their favor, and of course sold his membership to the Jerusalem Society. It is stated that he has practiced this business pretty thoroughly for some time past. He was held in $500 bail for a hearing on Saturday.

New Cashier.

We regret to learn that owing to failing health Major Wm. M. Porter has been compelled to resign the cashiership of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank.—a position he has efficiently filled since the inauguration of the enterprise, which has proven so successful. The Board of Directors, at a recent meeting, filled the vacancy by the promotion of the former Assistant Cashier, Mr. W. A. Clemlens, who had become thoroughly acquainted with the business of the institution and had proven himself worthy of every confidence. Mr Clemlens is a young man, but his experience in financial matters is extensive and well qualifies him for so important a trust. The board acted wisely when a choice must be made. In selecting such a competent successor to Maj. Porter, and the future, we opine, will more than justify the confidence they have thus placed in their young cashier.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Singular Occurrence.

Coroner Wess yesterday proceeded to Spring Hill station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and held an inquest on the body of John Sinnard who was killed in the vicinity the evening previous. It appears that the deceased who was in somewhat of an intoxicated condition was walking on what is known as the west track. He saw a freight train approach and got out of the way by going onto the east track, at this time the Philadelphia express east drove in sight. The engineer saw him and whistled but the man did not heed. He was run down and killed. The brakeman of the freight shouted to him to "look out," but he kept on heedless of the impending danger. The engineer of the express whistled down brakes, rang his bell and did all in his power to avoid an accident. It was stated the train was running at such a rapid rate and the man was struck so sudden that his shoes were left at a point on the tracks where he was first stood, while his body was thrown some fifty feet distant killing him instantly. The deceased was 58 years of age, a single man and a carpenter by trade. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A PLEASANT GATHERING.

Central U. P. Church, Allegheny—A Church Sociable Last Night—Some Interesting Facts in Relation to this New Organization.

Last evening the members and friends of the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, had a very pleasant and enjoyable "sociable" at the Church, corner of South Diamond and Sandusky streets. The immediate object of the gathering was the cultivation of a more intimate acquaintanceship upon the part of the members, with their new minister and his family, he having recently taken up his residence in the city. There was quite a large attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the occasion was enjoyed thoroughly, by pastor and by people as well.

The Central is the youngest Presbyterian church organization the first meeting in reference to it having been held September 13, 1872. The organization was completed by Allegheny Presbytery, October 10, 1872, with 101 members four members of session were elected at this time. These were ordained and installed October 30, and upon the same evening an unanimous "call" was extended to the Rev. J. M Johnston at a salary of $2,500. The call was sustained by the Allegheny Presbytery, on December 10, and accepted by Mr. Johnston, January 19, 1873. The minister was installed January 28, and on February 9, held the first communion with the congregation, and was thus regularly settled for work. From the commencement the enterprise has prospered, and now numbers 191 members in full communion. There is also a Sabbath-school, with the names of 350 children on the roll, and an average daily attendance of 185 scholars. The school is supplied with 400 library books, and is well equipped. The congregation, we believe, is the only one in Allegheny which has in use the new version of the Psalms.

The "Central" is a progressive church, and may be said to have now fairly commenced on its work. There is harmony and enthusiasm among all the membership, and the future can hardly fail to bring even more abundant and substantial prosperity.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Interesting Historical Reminescence.

The following letter appears in the "Pennsylvania Archives." It is from Col. David Redick to Dr. Franklin, and was written when the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was yet in its infancy. Col. Redick was a surveyor, and in his day was a leading man in "little" Washington, Pa. His estimate of the future of Allegheny City, drawn from his first view of the "track," was not in accord with after developments. Dr. Franklin was then President of the State of Pennsylvania. At that time the entire population of Allegheny county was not more than ten thousand. The letter also gives some knowledge of old time wages. That he was not a prophet in regard to the value of the "ten acre lotts" is no discredit to Col. Redick. The man in his day who should have predicted accurately or approachingly the growth of this country would have been considered a madman or a fool. The man who then should have predicted the present uses of electricity and steam would have been placed in the same category. But, to the letter, which is copied *verbatim.*

WASHINGTON, (Pa.)
19th of February, 1788.

To His Excellency, Benj. Franklin, and the Honourable Council:

This country has never experienced a winter more severe.

The mercury has been at this place 12 degrees below the extreme cold point; At Muskingdom (Muskingum now) 20, and at Pittsburgh, within the bulb or bottle.

The difference may in part be accounted for by the inland situation of this place, and greater or lesser quantities of ice at the others.

It has been altogether impossible for me, until within these few days past, to stir from the fireside. On Thursday last, I went with several other Gentlemen to fix on the spot for laying out the town opposite Pittsburgh, and at the same time took a general view of the *track* and finds it far inferior to my expectations, although I had been no stranger to it.

There is some pretty low ground on the River Ohio and Allegania—but there is but a small proportion of dry land, which appears anyway valuable—either for timber or soil—; but especially—*for soil.*

It abounds with high hills, and deep hollows, almost inaccessable to a surveyor.

I am of the opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of perceiving the same advantage from the earth which we do from their world—I say, if it be so, this same famed *track* of land would afford a variety of *beautiful lusar spots,* not unworthy of the eye of a Philosopher.

I cannot think that ten acre lotts, on such pitts and hills, will possibly meet with purchasers—unless, like a pig in a poke, it be kept out of view.

Would it not be more of advantage to the State if the Legislature would alter the law—"that a town and a reasonable number of outlotts, for the accommodation of the town, be laid out 200 acre lots—fronting the river when practicable—and extending back so as to include the hilly and uneven ground—which might be of some use to a farm.

I cannot but believe that Colonel Lowry, and Colonel Irwin, both members of the Assembly, and who knows the land well—will, on consideration, be of the opinion with me—that small lotts on sides of those hills, *can never be of any use but as above mentioned.*

Perhaps council may think proper to lay the matter before the legislature.

I shall go on to do the business as soon as the weather will admit—and before I shall have proceeded further than may accord with the plan here proposed—I may have the necessary information whether to go on, as the law now directs, or not.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's and the Hon. Councils most obedient servant.

DAVID REDICK.

It the number of sales be any criterion of merit the Singer seems to bear the palm, as shown by the sworn returns of the companies made under the license granted them by the owners of the sewing machine patents.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night.

Taxes in the New Wards—Councilmen to be Elected from the Last Annexed District—The Extension of Federal Street—The Ordinance passed Select Branch—The Matter to go Over Another Month—A Mass of Old Business Cleared Away.

Last evening Allegheny Councils held a special meeting to dispose of unfinished business and consider the matter of Federal street extension.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
ROLLIN T. WHITE.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President McBrier, the following members being in attendance:

Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran, Day, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Magraw, Moul, Ossler, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Reineman, Riddle, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, Zinkand, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

President McBrier stated the meeting was a special one called for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business.

Mr RIDDLE moved to suspend the rules to take up new business. Carried.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr STUART offered a remonstrance against the opening of Palo Alto street. Laid over temporarily.

Mr. RIDDLE offered a resolution instructing the City Assessor to assess taxes in the Tenth and Eleventh wards, recently annexed to the city, in accordance with the rates fixed for the other wards of the city. The City Treasurer to make the collections in the usual way, and to collect the vehicle licenses.

The gentleman said the City Solicitor had been consulted, and was of the opinion that the wards were now subject to tax as other portions of the city.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. HUCKESTINE presented a petition for opening of Irwin avenue to an uniform width throughout. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, a remonstrance against opening of Federal street in a straight line. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. MOUL, a petition and resolution authorizing the laying of a water main on Locust street from Manhattan to Chartiers streets. Resolution passed.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON resolution changing name of Cedar alley to Cedar street, Fifth ward. Referred to street Committee.

Mr. HUCKESTINE a resolution for repairing of Vista six-ot Seventh ward adopted.

Mr. SMITH, a resolution directing Street Commissioner to have the piles of garbage accumulated on South avenue removed and prevent the accumulation in the future. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to report a grade on Linden street, Seventh and Tenth wards. Adopted.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON from the Committee on Streets presented a written report, setting forth that in their opinion, the erection of proposed gates at railroad crossings, would be rather of a nuisance than a remedy of the evil complained of.

The report was received and ordinances accompanying disposed of as follows: Ordinance repealing the ordinance for the erection of gates at railroad crossings; passed finally. Ordinance authorizing opening of Perrysville road from the head of Buena Vista street to Sunnerville's property; passed finally. Ordinance for grading part of the same; passed finally. Report of viewers on opening of Palo Alto street. Mr. Stewart here presented a remonstrance against the same, and moved the quashing of the report. This motion was lost.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to lay the report over until next meeting. Carried.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The Chair read a communication from the Mayor, accompanied by an Act of Assembly annexing the remaining portion of McClure township, not now in the city. The Mayor asked for instructions in reference to issuing a proclamation for an election for Council members. The communication was received, the act approved, and the Mayor ordered to issue his proclamation.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a remonstrance against the opening of Page street as proposed. Remonstrance referred to Street Committee.

The gentleman then presented an ordinance to repeal the former ordinance which authorized the opening of the street from Fulton street eastward. The ordinance was laid over until next meeting.

Mr. MOUL, resolution for water mains on River avenue, with fire plugs in Eighth ward. Referred.

Also, resolution instructing Street Commissioners to have the street cleanings removed and placed where the Wharfmaster may direct—to help grade the wharf.

Mr. D. PATTERSON said a wharf could not be made out of street cleanings in a thousand years, and it was foolishness to compel the Street Commissioners to have the dirt hauled from the hill sides to the river.

Mr. MOUL said he wanted to strike at the practice of filling up private lots with cartings that could be used on the wharf.

The resolution was then referred to the Street Committee.

FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON called up the matter of the extension of Federal street, and presented a special report from the City Engineer, showing the proposed grade plans, &c.

The plan accompanying the report exhibited two routes, and the estimated expense. By the straight route eighty feet wide and ten feet grade, the cost was estimated at $194,792.50. By an irregular route, (conformatory to the land) sixty feet wide and ten feet grade, the cost estimated was $84,322.59. By the straight line, eighty feet wide and nine feet grade, the estimate was $297,692 50. By the irregular route, sixty feet wide and nine feet grade, the cost was $166,852.50.

Mr. PATTERSON said to postpone the consideration of the matter until next meeting to afford the property owners a full opportunity to examine the plans.

Several gentlemen thought the matter had been long enough agitated to give all parties a fair opportunity to understand it thoroughly, and after some remarks,

Mr McBRIER (Mr Stuart in the chair) offered a resolution to fix the grade at nine feet to 100. Not.

Mr HUCKESTINE moved to make the grade 9 2-10 feet to the one hundred feet. Lost.

Mr. McBrier's resolution to fix the grade at nine feet was then passed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON then presented the ordinance fixing the width of the street at eighty feet, and opening it up in a straight line in accordance with accompanying plans.

Mr. McBRIER asked if it would be advisable, in view of the consolidation of the North End District, to extend the improvement farther out than was originally intended.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON said the improvement being made under a special act of Assembly, which fixed the limit of the extension, under that act they could not go further. But the provisions of what was known as the Penn Avenue act, had been extended to Allegheny and it was possible that the further improvement might be done under that act. He did not know as a certainty however whether this could be done; but rather thought the Penn Avenue act would not apply in the case.

Mr. McBRIER thought the further improvement might be made under the regular street law as it provides beyond the assigned limit merely for the taking of property the same as that of Market street.

This point was discussed briefly, but no decision arrived at.

The ordinance was then passed finally under a suspension of the rules, and the accompanying plans. Approved.

Mr. GAULT offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to press to a confirmation the report of the viewers on damages to Christian Gerber's house, for improvement of Preble avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. COCHRAN, a resolution for the opening of Locust street, from Fulton street to Manhattan. Referred to Survey Committee.

OLD BUSINESS

from the Common Council was then taken up and concurrences had as follows: In approving report of Market Committee; in passing finally ordinance increasing pay of firemen; referring resolution to repair North Diamond street; accepting report of Fire Engines Committee; referring resolution opening Washington street; accepting report from Park Commission; referring resolution for grading Howard street; referring to Committee on City Property resolution authorizing the Committee to report on the new engine house site in the Seventh ward; accepting report of Gas Committee; passresolution for sewer on Spring Hill.

The non-concurrences were as follows: Resolution requiring the Manchester Railway Company to pave the streets along their line within six weeks. C. C. passed. S. C. laid over. Resolution for sewer drop on Chestnut street. C. C. passed. S. C. laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. McNEILL.....President Pro. Tem.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

President Slack being absent, on motion of Mr. HUSKEN Mr. McNeill took the Chair, and called the Council to order.

Present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinicke, Burns, Burgess, Cooke, Cookran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Kreiling, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Shedefield, Suaman, Voegtly, Wattach, Walter, Weaver.

Reading of Minutes was despensed with.

The Chair said it was a special meeting to take into consideration Federal street opening.

Mr. HUSKEN moved that the Council take up other business. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

S. C. ordinance to allow Messrs. Trimble, McIntire & Co. to erect a frame planing mill on Beaver avenue; concurred in. S. C. ordinance for opening, widening and straightening Iron street, from High street to the Hespenilde property; concurred in. S. C. ordinance for graduring Fulton street; concurred in. S. C. ordinance for grading and paving Fulton street; concurred in. S. C. petition for grading Short alley; referred. S. C. petition for grading and paving Steep street to line of Schenly property; concurred. S. C. petition for grading and paving Coleman street; referred. S. C. petition for grading Marshall street; referred. S. C. petition for building a market house; referred. S. C. petition for water pipes on Strawberry avenue between High street and Hill street; referred. S. C. petition for a gas lamp on Marshall street; referred. S. C. petition for a gas lamp on Coleman street; referred. S. C. petition for a sewer on Joint alley; referred. S. C., report of the Committee on Survey accepted. S. C. report of the Committee on Property concurred in.

Report of Committee on Water, accepted. S. C. Petition for the removal of the feed room connected with the Friendship engine house. Referred. S. C. Resolution widening Pebble avenue. Referred to. S. C. Resolution widning Strawberry avenue. Referred. S. C. Remonstrance to putting a sewer on Broom street. Referred. S. C. Communication from Board of Control laid over in C. C., March 15th, 1873, concurred in. Report of Committee on gas, not concurred in by S. C., moved that C. C. adhere to previous action, and ask a Conference Committee. Carried. Committee—Messrs. Walker, Brown and price. S. C. Petition from citizens of Savin street relative to assessment of taxes. Concurred in. S. C. Report on Henderson street. Referred in. S. C. Report on Buena Vista street. Concurred in. S. C. Report on Hopkins alley. Concurred in. S. C. Plan for property of Robinson, Adams & Co., situate in the ninth ward. Concurred in. S. C. Warner, Painter and Lorenz plan of lots concurred in. S.C. Ordinance relating to opening and cleansing public places. Concurred in by C.C., April 10, 1872, referring to Committee on streets; referred back to Councils with amendments; in S.C. passed under suspension of rules; in C.C. laid over; S.C. report of Committee on streets read and concurred in; S.C. Ordinance repealing an ordinance providing for the erection of gates across certain streets intersected by railroads.

Mr. COOKE argued that gates, according to the plan proposed by the Railroad Company would greatly obstruct the view.

Mr. PRICE said Council would not have to adopt the plan presented by the Railroad Company and should not abandon the matter but refer it back to the company for other plans. He then put the vote on the ordinance stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Ackley, Burns, Burgess, Cooke, Cookran, Eberhardt, Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Kreiling, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Shedefield, Suaman, Voegtly, Wattach, Walter, Weaver—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Beinicke, Graham, McNeill, Price, Painter, Rigby, Stedefield, Voegtly, Walter—10.

The ordinance thus passed to the second reading.

S. C. Resolutions respecting the grade on Lender street, concurred in. S. C. Ordinance changing the name of Cedar alley to Cedar street, concurred in. S. C. Ordinance respecting Perrysville road, concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. HUNKER presented a report from the Committee on Printing. Report received.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a petition for grading and paving the alley running from Sandusky street to Poplar street. Referred.

Mr. ESSENHARDT presented a petition and resolution respecting the grading of Pepin alley. Referred.

Mr. COOKE presented a petition for the grading of Seventh street. Referred.

A petition for a gas lamp on Cabinet street in the Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. EBERHART moved to supend the rule requiring all petitions to be referred to committee. Carried.

Mr. HUNKER presented a petition for a stone crossing on Robinson street. Referred.

Mr. BURNS presented a petition for grading and paving Cedar alley. Referred.

A petition for paving Grant alley from Evans alley to Fulton street. Referred.

Mr. KREILING presented a petition for grading and paving Sarah street. Referred.

A Petition for opening a new street from the terminus of Bouna Vista street. Referred.

A petition for laying a sewer on E street. Referred.

Mr. HUNKER presented a remonstrance against opening Page street. Referred.

Mr. VOEGHTLY moved to reconsider the motion passing the petition and resolutions respecting Perry street, and refer the matter to the Committee on Streets. Carried.

A petition for a water pips on Locust street. On motion the rules were suspended and the petition granted.

Mr. VOEGHTLY offered a resolution to instruct the Street Commissioner to fill in the earth about the mouth of the sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Referred.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition respecting the grade of Locust street. Referred.

A resolution to put in a drop sewer on Ohio avenue at Cedar alley. Referred.

Petition by Mr. SNAMAN for the erection of steps on Sycamore street from Howard street to Quarry street. Referred.

Resolution to put a gas lamp on Franklin alley. Referred.

Resolution by Mr. KREPS to instruct the Street Commissioner to notify the owners of vacant lots on Page street to grade them, so as to drain out the stagnant water on them by the first of June. Referred.

The new business of the Select Council was concurred in. The profile of Federal street, with the action of S. C., was presented a few minnutes before the hour of adjournment, and no action taken upon it.

At ten o'clock Council adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. Thomas Barnes is to furnish the safe for the Sheriff's office for $450. The contract was let yesterday.

....Yesterday John Cash was sent to Claremont for ninety days by Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, for disorderly conduct.

....The Street Commissioner is having the stairway leading down the hill from Marion street to Second avenue repaired.

....Grant street is being greatly improved. Street Commissioner Linderman has a large force at work, making repairs on it.

....Next Thursday Sheriff Hare will sell out the *Pittsburgh Daily Mail,* on a writ issued in the suit of Thomas Fawcett, President of the Central Bank.

....Officer Miller had some of the bones of his hand fractured while making an arrest last night. He is unable to tell how the injury was inflicted.

....Mayor Blackmore fined a number of Wood street and Fifth avenue merchants yesterday for obstructing the sidewalks with boxes barrels, &c.

....The deaf mute scholars will have an exhibition in the Grant public school house on next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Deaf Mute Home.

....A wagon driven by a young man named Cello was overturned while turning the corner of Smithfield street and Second. The horse was badly injured and the wagon broken.

....The County Commissioners are now considering a proposition from Gas Inspector Smith, to furnish gas for the Court House for $2,500 per year. The yearly bills heretofore have been $4,500.

....The PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is served to subscribers at their residences, by carriers, at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, or it can be procured at the office or from newsboys at three cents a copy.

....Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, has elected the following vestry: James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, Geo. Hollins, Charles Starrett, Malcolm Hay, J. H. Grouard, D. Rutter, H. Johnson, J. W. Eberhart, D. H. Williams, John McClure, E. Malcolm Turner.

....Yesterday morning Mary Huges and Charles O'Donnell were committed to the Work House for sixty days each, and John Ferguboons, John O'Brien, James Burns and D. Mc-Clelland for thirty days each. Mayor Blackmore disposed of twenty five cases.

....Early Wednesday morning some thieves entered the residence of Mr S George, jr., on South Avenue, Allegheny, and carried from one of the sleeping apartments a valuable gold watch and a pocketbook containing thirty or forty dollars in cash. The watch was a souvenir, and therefore especially valuable.

....A little daughter of Mrs Fisher, a widowed lady residing on Montrose street, Allegheny, disappeared from her home on Wednesday and has not been heard from since. Any information as to her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother. Word can be left at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

....The Mayor has issued an order to the Lieutenants of police in regard to their duties at fires. They are to block with ropes all approaches, so as not to impede the working of the department, and place sufficient guard at the fire to prevent thieving. Any police who will be allowed to pass without order from the Chief Engineer or Fire Marshal.

....The election held at Hazlewood School House, under the act of Assemble on Tuesday resulted in the election of Mrs. J. W. Lewis, M. K. Moorhead, John D. Scully, R. W. Palmer and Peter Connelly, Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue, in the new district. The Commissioners will hold a meeting at Municipal Hall this evening.

....John M. Graham appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and made informations against John Oakly and David Fisher, charging them with malicious mischief and trespass with force and arms. He alleges that they came into his garden, destroyed his flowers beds and shrubbery, and then went laughing at him. The parties all reside at Glendale station. Warrants issued.

....A petition was presented in the District Court yesterday morning by John Russell praying the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Mrs. Catherine White, commanding her to bring before His Honor the bodies of two daughters of Mr. Russell, Ellen and Kate, aged respectively six and seven years, whom it is alleged she has restrained of their liberty. The Court granted an order for the issuing of the writ, returnable on the 22d of April at 9 A. M.

....Mr. John Hopkins was brought before Alderman Mercer, of the South Side, yesterday morning on informations of Samuel Conway and Elizabeth Conway his wife. Mr. Conway alleged that on the night previous Hopkins without cause assaulted him. Mrs. Conway alleged that while her husband was gone for a policeman to arrest Hopkins the defendant assaulted her. Hopkins was held in bail of $300 for each case to answer to the charge of assault and battery at the June term of Court. In default of bail he was committed.

....Mr. James Carnon, a trustee of the colored Methodist Church, in the Twelfth ward, has taken it upon himself to put a stop to the disturbances with which the churchhas been annoyed. It seems that a set of boisterous folks have been in the habit of meeting about the church at service time to disturb the worshiping congregation. On last Sabbath they met as usual, and soon got into a quarrel, which created much annoyance. One man, not content with what noise he could make outside, entered the church, and created so much disturbance, that the minister was compelled to stop preaching. Mr. Carnon brought suit against the principal disturbers before Deputy Mayor Irwin, who fined each of the five females $5 and costs, and the man, Mr. Harry Jones, who had entered the church, ten dollars and costs.

....Two of our evening contemporaries have been kind enough, to suggest that we were in error in stating that "great excitement" existed in Allegheny in reference to the rumors concerning the charter. We appreciate the motives of our veracious friends, but regard their suggestions as rather gratuitous inasmuch as we never intimated there was "great excitement" over there. We did make mention of the rumors, of Mayor Callow's visit to Harrisburg, and return satisfied, of the receipt of a telegram of "something wrong" that created new interest in the matter, and of the fact of the discussion in official and other circles, with an intimation that some of them thought of visiting the capital again. If there was anything sensational in that, it was the sensation of facts.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John Zweidinger, the muzic dealer, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, will be buried to-day. The Great Western Band will be present.

***Senators Rutan, of Beaver, J. L. Graham, of Allegheny, and Davis, of Berks, have been appointed Commissioners of Pennsylvania to the Vienna Exposition.

***President Grant, Mrs. Grant and Nellie, and General Babcock passed through the city yesterday morning. They took breakfast at the Union Depot Hotel, and left at 9:22 for St. Louis.

***Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D., pastor of the Miller's Run Presbyterian church, with his friends will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement, in the place Thursday and Friday, May 14 and 15th. The occasion promises to be one of great interest.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

Death of Henry Howard—James Martin Arrested on the Charge of Murder—Coroners Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

It will be remembered by our readers that some time ago an item appeared in the GAZETTE, stating that Henry Howard, a colored man, had made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging one James Martin with an aggravated assault and battery. The case came up before the Squire who dismissed it, compelling the prosecutor to pay costs. Nothing more was heard of the case till on Tuesday evening, when a man came to the office of Mayor Blackmore, and requested that official to repair with him to the boarding house on Webster avenue and Crawford street to take the deceased's ante-mortem statement, the particulars of which were given in our yesterday's issue. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the man died, and the Mayor and Coroner were accordingly notified. It appears that one evening the deceased while under the influence of liquor went into the Grand Central Saloon opposite the Union Depot, from there he was put out and came back, when it is alleged, James Martin the bar keeper came to him, kicked him out, and threw him down upon the pavement, and kicked him about the head while in that position, injuring him. It is said, very badly. After the case was dismissed before Ald. Taylor, the deceased is said to have taken to his bed and never rallied from his injuries. Inflammation and Erysipelas set in shortly after, and he lingered until yesterday morning.

Henry Harden, another colored man who attended the deceased through his illness, yesterday morning appeared before Mayor Blackmore and made an information, charging James Martin with the murder of Howard. Detectives Wilmot and Pat Pender had a warrant for his arrest, and after a long search, early yesterday afternoon they succeeded in capturing him at the Shakespeare House, in East Liberty. Martin was brought before the Mayor, and through his counsel, Marshall Swearingen, Esq., waived a hearing. Martin seems to appreciate the position he is placed in and refused to converse with reporters, or make a statement. He thinks he will be able to prove that he is innocent of the grave charge brought against him. He is a young man, apparently, about twenty-five years of age, dresses very neatly, and has not, by any means, a vicious appearance.

The inquest in the case was commenced at half-past seven o'clock last evening at Coroner Wess's office on Grant street. The evidence produced did not show that Howard died of the injuries, but of erysipelas. The first witness sworn was William Johnson, (colored,) porter of the Grand Central Hotel Billiard room. He testified as follows: He was present at the time of the occurrence; don't know the time it took place; some time in March; between James Martin and Henry Howard; it happened between one and six o'clock. To a juror—Did not know how many times he came back and was put out; did see him kicked but once. To the Coroner—his conduct was bad; he was making a noise; enough to be considered disorderly.

Ed. Dammond (colored) testified: I reside at No. 40 Federal street; am employed as porter at St. James' Hotel; did not know Howard on the night took place; was at the office door the evening of the occurrence, and did not pay much attention to the men; thought they were playing; saw Martin kick Howard in the head; there was not a crowd there; he kicked him several times about the head; Howard was on his hands and knees when he was kicked; saw Howard fall and start up; Martin struck him from Howard's street to the St. James Hotel and washed his face; they previously had always appeared to be friends. So not know how the quarrel originated; How was Howard when he left? Well, but didn't look well; gave him a certain length of time to go out, but he didn't go; when the time expired he told him to go again, and told him to go again a third time; he then pushed him out doors; didn't use immoderate amount of force; Howard came back; didn't know how soon afterwards; was again ordered out; refused to go; pushed him out again; didn't see any scuffle; did not see any more; saw the crowd run out; did not go out; did not see Mr. Martin strike him; saw Martin kick him in the street; the man was in the position of getting up saw him kick him once. There was a large crowd there. He had been sweeping at the front of the conference, and still had the broom in his hand; went away about his business; did not see Howard again that evening; don't know how long the fuss lasted, was slightly acquainted with deceased; saw him in front of saloon between four and five o'clock. Howard was bleeding profusely when he came to wash his face; told him to be careful or he'd catch cold.

William Williams, clerk in the St. James Hotel testified as to the same time in March.

After dinner was standing at the window; saw Martin and Howard come out tussling; Howard fell; got up half way, as if to grab Martin's leg; he kicked him several times while he was down; Howard fell and Martin left him. Saw him kick him about the head and face; saw Howard at Squire Taylor's with his head tied, once and at Mayor Blackmore's office. Martin was residing at No. 64 Elm street, testified: Was in the Grand Central at the time of the trouble; had been there for some time; so had Howard; he was pretty drunk and made a great deal of noise; saw Howard out; saw him strike him just two minutes to get out, but he did not go; Martin caught him and put him out; he came back and was again put out, and again came back and was put out; Martin struck him out again; after this Howard said if you give me fair play, I can come back and lick that man; came back again; was standing near the door; told Howard to go away; Martin and Howard met; Martin struck Howard in the face; then Martin threw him into the street and kicked him three times in the face and head; Howard tried to catch Martin's leg; was in a stooping posture when Martin kicked him; Martin went into the saloon and Howard went into the St. James; Howard said he ought not to have done so. To a juror—Martin did not go for the police.

Dr. W. S. Foster, who attended deceased, testified: Howard was brought to his office the 26th of March; said he had been in a fight; had two wounds in the face; dressed the wounds; left to come back in a few days and he would take out the stitches. On the 1st of April met him and told him he ought to be careful as erysipelas would set in if he caught cold. I thought he might be in danger from erysipelas; called on him twice every day from that time till he died. He appeared to grow worse every day. Made a post mortem examination, assisted by Drs. Donnelson, Gilmer Foster and Riggs; found no other than external injuries; died from effects of erysipelas; had been drinking; there had been no hemorrhage the time I saw him; he did spit some blood; visited him twice a day from the 1st of April till he died; was liable to take erysipelas in the wounds; the weather has been more erysipelas than common prevailing this spring. It is contagious where a man has wounds. In my opinion he died of erysipelas. Henry Harden (colored) at 123 Webster avenue testified: Was acquainted with deceased six years, was not at the fuss; only knew of it from hearsay. The deceased told him; was able to go around till 1st of April; complained previously of headache, and was not able to work; was always at home in the evening since he was sick; was confined about two weeks to his bed.

Mrs. Lucinda Puipress testified to his having lived at her house, but her testimony developed nothing new.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death April 17th, 1873, from erysipelas superinduced by wounds inflicted by James Martin, on March 26th, 1873.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Emma M. Perry vs. Hugh Perry was taken up and engaged the attention of the Court during the entire day. It is an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of the Perry property, located in the Fourth ward, corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street.

Trial list for To-day.

89. Jno. Huckestine vs. Andrew Taggart et al.
61. S. Reynolds vs. J. F. Poor et al.
69. Weir et ux. vs. Soles.
75. Stanbury & Fox vs. Koerner Bros.
80. Thos. C. Fogarty vs. Dan'l. Donahoo et al.
89. Frank Huffman vs. Peter Huffman.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER

The jury in the case of Sterling Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons, being an action to recover on a breach of contract for the delivery of oil, and on trial for a number of days, returned a verdict for $5,818 66 for plaintiff.

In the case of James McElhase vs. L. B. Keller, reported yesterday, verdicts were rendered for defendants.

Lattern, Moore & Co. vs. R.J. Davis, an action to recover for a lot of bricks sold, verdict for plaintiff for $125.

Nelsh Brothers vs. sharp McDonald. Action to recover for a barge of coal sunk near Chartiers landing, during transportation on the Monongahela river. Verdict for plaintiff for $795, 82.

Danial McGennies vs. John C Hanley. Action for work and labor done. On trial.

J.C. Boields vs. P.C. Fogarty and others. Action in trespass in throwing down a fence. On trial.

Trial list for To-day.

218. Donaghue vs. Fogarty.
221. Rhodes vs. Collins.
222. De Haven vs. Knox.
8. Adams, Houpt vs. National Bank of Commerce.
36. Spencer vs. Morlege.
40. Goff vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, R. R.
4. Zurick vs. Dear.
58. Bigley vs. Lockport, et al.
69-70-71-72-73. Charles vs. King, et al.
80. Straw vs. Carson.
81. Hanlon vs. Duncan.
95. Kaufman vs. John.
97. Schell, et al vs. Stein.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court Robt. J. Morrison, of this city, having complied with all the requirements of the law, was discharged from bankruptcy.

The assignee of William J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens, and the same was granted.

The assignee of James Watson, of Indiana county, bankrupt, having made report of the sale of certain real estate, and exceptions thereto having been filed, an argument was had on the same, by Mr. Swoope for and Mr. Purviance against said exceptions. Exceptions overruled by the Court and exceptions set aside.

The rule issued not long since, to show cause why the discontinuance entered in the bankruptcy matter of Moyer Lyon against the National Iron Company, of Montour county, should not be set aside and the matter reinstated, was discharged by consent.

John V. McDonald, of Beaver county, an alleged bankrupt, having filed answers to the petitions for the adjudication in bankruptcy, filed against him by the Artisans' Deposit Bank and Messrs. Frazier & Fry, of this city, creditors, trial by jury was ordered, in each case, for the next term in May.

On application of the United States Marshal, rules granted on U. M. Stovers & Co., of Scranton, petitioning creditors, to show cause why certain costs incurred in bankruptcy cases, commenced by them against Gilroy & Co., debtors, and Hibber & Yost, bankrupts, all of Luzerne county, should not be paid or an attachment for contempt issue. Returnable on the 5th proximo.

BARBECUE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Six Thousand Dollar Fire on Seventh Avenue—Walker, Cooper & Co.'s Packing House Pinked to the Ground.

Yesterday afternoon about half past three o'clock an alarm was rung from box 31 ("Vigilant" engine house) on Seventh avenue. It was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the smoke house of Walker, Cooper & Co., pork packers, No. 23 Seventh avenue. The firemen promptly responded and were on the ground a very short time after the alarm was struck. The fire had not been discovered in time, as some of the employees stated that they had smelled fat-don frying for some fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered. Consequently it had gained such head way that when the fire Department arrived upon the ground,